

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1978

Established 1887

No. 29,757

Police in Tehran Fire Into Crowd; 3 Reported Dead

TEHRAN, Oct. 11 (UPI) — Police fired into a crowd of thousands of demonstrators in Tehran today, killing three and wounding dozens, according to witnesses.

Witnesses said that at least three of the students were killed by bullets and 85 were injured. At the same time, newspapers were closed in protest of censorship and a strike by government employees entered its fifth day.

The students gathered near a mosque close to Tehran University. They shouted "Khomeini or death," in continuing demonstrations for the return of Ayatollah Khomeini, exiled opposition religious leader.

Some students chanted, "What happened to the oil money?" echoing growing bitterness over the country's economic problems.

Several hundred persons have been killed — no precise statistics are available — in 10 months of anti-regime urban violence, which has continued despite the imposition of martial law in Tehran and 11 other cities on Sept. 8.

The latest round of disturbances began Saturday when tens of thousands of teachers, government employees, railroad workers, doctors and mailmen began a strike for higher pay. The government agreed yesterday to grant a two-stage, 25-percent pay increase, despite a high rate of inflation, but the strikes continued.

Student demonstrations in support of the striking teachers broke out in Tehran and several other cities. Several youths had already been killed and scores injured in clashes with the police before today's violence.

Banks, shops, movie theaters and government offices were ransacked and set on fire by the demonstrators.

Meanwhile, the country's largest circulation newspaper groups, Kayhan and Ettelaat, closed today to protest attempts by martial-law authorities to reimpose censorship.

(Three English and French language newspapers, the Tehran Journal, the Kayhan International and Journal de Tehran, tonight joined the strike against imposition of Iran's censorship, the Associated Press reported.)

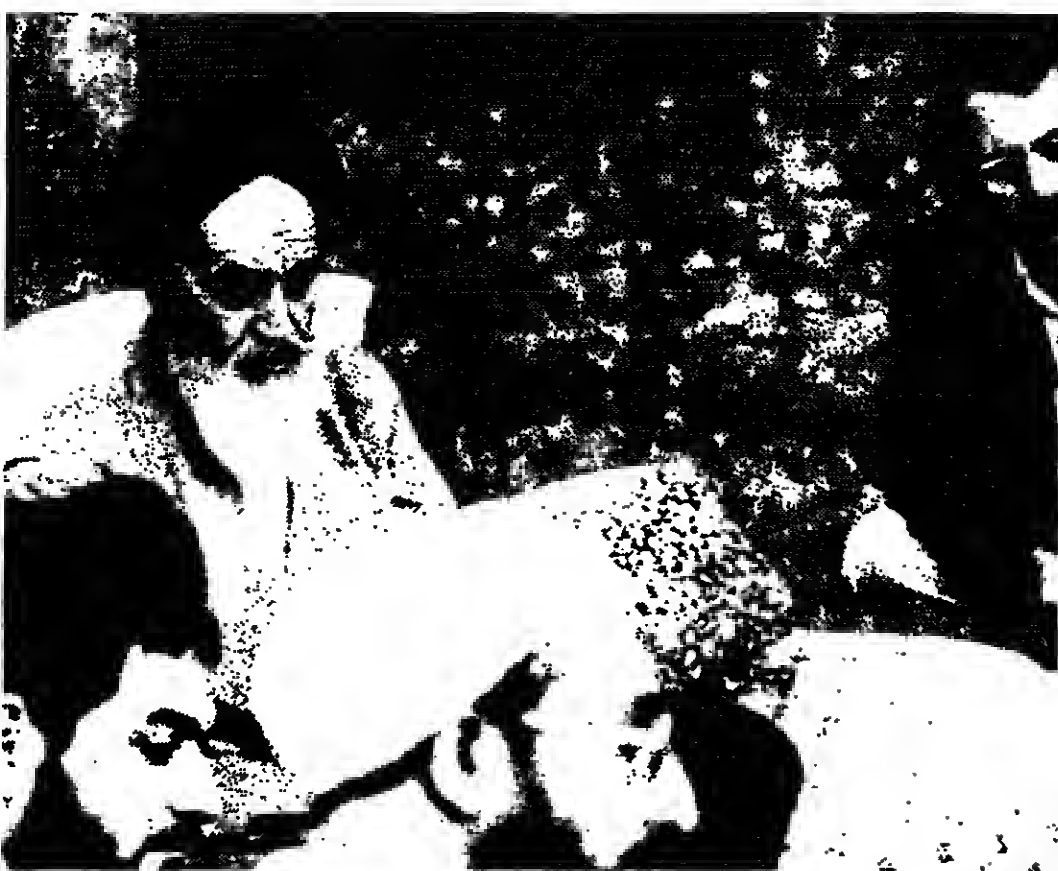
The Persian-language editions of the newspapers failed to come out after martial-law authorities sent an officer to each newspaper office to censor editorial matter.

The staffs of both newspapers said that the editors protested the officers' presence and the printers struck when they learned about the military's move.

There was no immediate explanation for the unexpected move, which contradicted Premier Jafar Sharif-Emami's assurance that censorship had been lifted.

The censorship of the press, radio and television was stopped by Mr. Sharif-Emami as part of a democratic liberalization. But political sources said that the military authorities did not agree with the government's free rein on the press, which had resulted in unprecedented complete coverage of urban unrest and political developments.

Staff members of Kayhan and Ettelaat said that the strike would continue until censorship was ended.



Ayatollah Khomeini, Iranian religious leader in exile in Pontchartrain, France, talks with Iranian refugees in his garden. Mr. Khomeini fled previous exile in Iraq to come to France last week.

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4 Foreign Ministers to Visit Pretoria

High-Level Talks Due to Start on UN Namibia Plan

PRETORIA, South Africa, Oct. 11 (AP) — Foreign ministers of four Western powers and a representative of France will meet South African leaders here early next week in a bid to salvage their independence plan for South-West Africa (Namibia), the government announced today.

A communiqué from the Department of Foreign Affairs said that Western representatives will meet Monday and Tuesday with Prime Minister P. W. Botha and Foreign Minister R. F. Botha "in the context of efforts to achieve an internationally acceptable settlement in South-West Africa."

The delegation will be the largest yet, ranking over 100 officials from Paris, Bonn, London and Ottawa.

The five representatives are: U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym, Canadian External Affairs Minister Jean-Jacques Gauthier, West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, and Irish Taoiseach Charles Haughey.

Mr. Botha said the talks were "a necessary step towards a negotiated settlement of the South-West African problem."

Travel plans for the five have not been officially announced, but it is speculation that Mr. Owen D. Young, the U.S. ambassador to South Africa, will visit Windhoek, the capital of South-West Africa, late this week before joining his colleagues in Pretoria during the weekend.

The high positions of the delegation underscore the importance that the Western powers place on breaking the deadlock in their plan for an international-supervised transition to independence in South-West Africa.

The composition of the delegation is also seen as a demonstration of the solidarity of the Western powers in backing a plan whose rejection South Africa might force them to support international sanctions against South Africa.

A Western campaign for South-West Africa came near collapse last month, when outgoing U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym rejected the UN plan on the Western side, and announced that his government would sponsor its own plan this year for a constituent assembly in the territory.

Mr. Vorster said that his main concern was to the 7,500-man "keeping force" proposed by the United Nations and to the time-limits for sometime next year after a fierce round of negotiations.

Mr. Botha announced Oct. 3 that for further talks remained conditions softened.

Diplomatic sources in London said that the West had softened some of the conditions to off-collapse of their initiative, and included assurances that the force would in practice be half of 7,500 proposed.

In its part, South Africa said the elections scheduled for 1984 would be regarded as a "renewal" to test public opinion rather than an election of a "fictional" body.

There are also reports that the expressed willingness to consult South Africa about the composition of the UN force, meaning it would probably not include a contingent of black African

The Western search for an internationally acceptable resolution of the Namibian situation has been a history of crises since it began in earnest almost two years ago.

After long and arduous negotiations, South Africa accepted a Western plan for Namibian independence on April 25. But a conflict soon developed with the other major party in the talks, the South-West Africa People's Organization, over the status of the South African enclave of Walvis Bay.

This was resolved with a Western promise to push for the reintegration of the vital port into the territory after independence.

The agreement cleared the way for a special UN representative, Martti Ahtisaari of Finland, to visit the territory in August and prepare a formal transition plan.

Salisbury, Rhodesia, Oct. 11 (AP) — Philip Mwanza stared impassively at the local newspaper's banner headline: "Race Discrimination to Go."

"It doesn't help me, doesn't affect me at all — I don't have enough money," said Mr. Mwanza. "But I suppose it's a good thing, I don't mind."

He is among the estimated 95 percent of Rhodesia's 6.7 million blacks to whom the transition government's plan to replace skin color with wealth as the criterion for entry to the white minority's cherished institutions — schools, hospitals and suburbs — will make no difference.

Mr. Mwanza, a 2,052-a-year office messenger, is comparatively well-off, earning more than double the average wage for blacks.

The announcement that the last race barriers are to go as this war-torn country moves uncertainly toward black rule was made yesterday. Black officials sounded euphoric, while whites on a shade of defensive, as they explained that race discrimination would be out, but that financial, educational and language barriers would remain.

Mr. Mwanza, like thousands of working-class blacks in cities, keeps a foot in two camps. He rents for \$19.50 a month a room in a tiny house in a black township near the capital. Twice a month he commutes to the Gwelo tribal reservation, 25 miles east, where

his wife and four children live on a lot apportioned out to them by the local headman.

The nationalist guerrilla war, which has closed the classrooms to about 250,000 children, or a fifth of expected enrollment, has not yet reached Gwelo. So Mr. Mwanza's older children, aged between 6 and 12, attend a school run by a local black state-aided council.

Mr. Mwanza, in his mid-30s, pays \$85.80 a year in school fees. It would cost him \$72, plus extras, to get just the eldest daughter. Forgiveness, 12, into one of the white schools — to be known as "high-fee-paying schools" under the new system.

Officials say there are plans to make the fees higher. Mr. Mwanza, too, may have more children to educate. Rhodesia's white population, in which the average couple has fewer than three children, is shrinking by about 1,000 a month through emigration. The black population has one of the world's highest growth rates. Urban families average five children, while among the 4 million who live in the crowded tribal trust lands, eight children is normal.

What the government plan, which could take several months to become law and will be irrelevant if the guerrillas take over, offers Mr. Mwanza is a vision, not a reality.

For those further down the economic scale, the peasant farmers (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Gen. Omar Torrijos

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Rhodesia Blacks Now Face Wealth Hurdle

White Way of Life — Schools and Suburbs — Too Costly

By Maureen Johnson

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Lebanon Cease-Fire Strained

Chamoun Says Syria Reinforcing Troops

BEIRUT, Oct. 11 (UPI) — Lebanon's rightist former president, Camille Chamoun, accused Syria today of reinforcing its troops in Lebanon and preparing for new battles with Christian militias. The four-day-old cease-fire, meanwhile, which last Saturday ended more than a week of the worst fighting in Lebanon in three years, showed increasing signs of strain.

About 30 rocket-propelled grenades exploded shortly before daylight between Syrian positions and the Israeli-armed rightist Christian militias in the southeast suburbs. No mortars or heavier weapons were used, reports from the scene said.

Sniping was also reported along the line dividing the Muslim west and Christian east sectors of Beirut, as well as in the area of Syrian and Christian positions near the two bridges commanding the northeast approaches to the city.

At least seven persons were reported injured in the sniping.

Broadcast Remarks

"After the cease-fire went into effect [Saturday], Syria began reinforcing its troops in the country by sending in additional units and supplies," Mr. Chamoun said in remarks broadcast by the rightist Phalangist radio.

He said that the reinforcements showed that Syria wanted "to stay in Lebanon at whatever cost," and he accused Damascus of bringing in 700 highly trained Palestine Liberation Army regulars from Syria to use against the Christians.

"Syrian troops want to use the Palestinians to start a war in Lebanon and this alone is enough to warrant total rejection of the Syrian presence," declared Mr. Chamoun, who is the overall leader of the rightist political alliance.

(The Associated Press reported that Palestinian Liberation Army regulars and leftist Muslim militiamen replaced Syrian troops today at key security positions in western Beirut. The change of the guard in the predominantly Muslim sector, so far uninvolved in the latest hostilities, appeared to be a Syrian move to fill a growing security vacuum at checkpoints that it has abandoned in recent weeks to beef up embattled units in the eastern sector.)

(The AP said that the Palestinians arrived quietly this week from Syria, where they had served in brigades of the 8,000-man Palestine Liberation Army. The regulars are officially part of Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization but are under the control of Syrian President Hafez al-Assad's military.)

(The PLA units, estimated to number about 1,000 well-trained soldiers, manned checkpoints along the so-called green line separating the capital's Muslim and Christian sectors.)

(The AP said that political observers here saw the security switch in western Beirut as a form of psychological pressure from Syria designed to show the Lebanese what it will be like if Damascus pulls its forces from the country under continuing pressure from the rightists.)

Special UN envoy Sadruddin Aga Khan met in Beirut with Lebanon's Sunni Muslim premier, Salim al-Hoss, and Shiite Muslim house speaker, Kamel Akkar, today.

Mr. Chamoun and rightist militia commanders have said that the Lebanese crisis should be resolved by the United Nations, a move Syria has so far sought to avoid and on which Lebanon's Muslim leaders have so far gone along with Syria.

Lebanon's President Elias Sarkis, meanwhile, met in Amman, Jordan, with King Hussein on the fifth leg of a tour aimed at getting crucial Arab support for consolidating the truce.

After brief talks with King Hussein, Mr. Sarkis flew to Damascus for further consultations.

Lebanon, Gen. Ali Shaker, said, "We cannot precede events and say whether there will be new troops or not. Such will be decided by the foreign-ministers' conference."

Mr. Sarkis has announced that the foreign ministers of nations contributing men or money to the

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Cabinet Split on Reform Bill

Government Is Dissolved By Premier of Belgium

BRUSSELS, Oct. 11 (UPI) — Premier Leo Tindemans today handed the resignation of his 16-month-old government to King Baudouin after the coalition parties split in a constitutional dispute over a state reform bill.

The king accepted the resignation and asked the government to continue on a caretaker basis, a palace announcement said.

The proposed state reforms would have given more autonomy to Belgium's linguistic communities — the Dutch-speaking Flemings in the north, the French-speaking Walloons in the south and residents of the officially bilingual but heavily French-dominated capital of Brussels.

But the Council of State, Belgium's highest administrative court, objected, saying that part of the planned reforms could not be carried out unless the constitution were changed.

Among the controversial issues was the right for French-speakers, living in Flemish villages around Brussels, to take a fictitious residence in the capital, where they then could vote for parliament and have their tax and legal matters settled in French.

Political sources said that the king would start consulting political leaders tomorrow on a possible way out of the crisis.

Mr. Tindemans, visibly agitated, said that he had told the Cabinet this morning that he did not want to commit himself to a rigid text on the bill but that he would take a stand on each amendment as it was presented.

"All the ministers present clearly understood this," he said. "I was very surprised when coalition party leaders started making insinuations in parliament that Belgium needed a premier who was capable of completing this reform work."

Constitutional Row

The coalition, including Mr. Tindemans' Social Christian Party, the Socialist Party and two regional parties — the Flemish People's Un-

ion and the French Democratic Front of Brussels — was torn apart by a row over whether part of the envisaged reforms were contradictory to the constitution.

Leaders of the majority parties had worked out a delicate compromise, giving autonomy in cultural matters to the Dutch-speaking and French-speaking communities, while giving a large measure of economic autonomy to Flanders, Wallonia and Brussels.

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Wide Disagreement on Rhodesia

Smith, Young Cite Gap, Cancel Scheduled Talks

From Wire Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 11 — Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith and U.S. Ambassador to the UN Andrew Young have canceled a meeting scheduled for Friday because of their wide disagreement on the crisis in the rebel British colony, a U.S. spokesman said today.

He said that the cancellation was by mutual consent. President Carter already has refused to meet Mr. Smith.

The Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, one of the black leaders of the Rhodesian transitional government, was to have joined Mr. Smith in the talks with Mr. Young.

Mr. Smith, meanwhile, planned a series of meetings with government officials in Washington and public appearances in New York and California.

At a news conference yesterday, Mr. Carter noted that Mr. Smith, on his unofficial visit to the United States, had spoken with members of Congress and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, and "I see no reason to meet with him."

IRA Terrorists Place Bus-Bomb At Police Post

BELFAST, Oct. 11 (AP) — Irish Republican Army terrorists hijacked a bus here early today, loaded on two homemade time bombs filled with napalm, and parked it in front of a police station, the police reported.

A police spokesman said that the station in Andersonstown, a Roman Catholic district, was evacuated for three hours while British Army experts defused the bombs.

Several gunmen hijacked the bus and forced the driver to park it outside the heavily fortified police post, a frequent guerrilla target in Northern Ireland's sectarian conflict.

The spokesman said that the driver later alerted the police.

8 Hurt in Denmark

By Refinery Blast

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 11 (AP) — An explosion rocked an oil refinery today, seriously injuring eight persons, authorities said.

They said that a fire of unknown origin preceded the explosion at the Gulf Oil refinery at Skalskoer, on the island of Zealand.

With the United States, Britain, Canada and West Germany abstaining, the United Nations Security Council yesterday adopted, by an 11-0 vote, a four-point resolution expressing "regret and concern" that the United States had granted Mr. Smith a visa.

Mr. Smith said earlier at a news conference that if his plan does not get U.S. or British support, "in 10 years you'll find us going along the way we are now. By then I'll be sitting quietly on my farm. We'll go on because we believe in majority government."

Mr. Smith and Mr. Sithole, surrounded by Secret Service agents and police, were followed by a small but noisy group of black and white demonstrators who shouted, "Killer Smith, better run. Zimbabwe people got the gun."

Mr. Smith said, "I was told we'd be reaccepted in the family of nations if we accepted one-man, one-vote. Now we're waiting for them [Britain and the United States] to do their part."

A State Department spokesman, Hudding Carter 3d, said that the bargain Mr. Smith referred to was never agreed to by all of the parties, nor by the surrounding "front-line" states which are supporting the guerrilla war against Rhodesia.

The U.S. and British governments have refused to accept the Smith transitional plan for majority rule because it does not include the guerrilla groups.

Karpov Accepts Offer to Draw

BAGUIO, Philippines, Oct. 11 (UPI) — World chess champion Anatoly Karpov, who yesterday turned down an offer to draw the 30th game in the world championship match, decided today to accept the offer.

Through his chief second and the match arbiter, Mr. Karpov suggested a draw just two hours before the game was to resume with the 42d move.

Challenger Viktor Korchnoi immediately accepted. The decision left the champion ahead 5-4 in the match and needing one more victory to retain his title.



Former Prime Minister Edward Heath has a laugh with Lord Carrington and Margaret Thatcher, head of the British Conservative Party, at the annual party conference in Brighton.

U.K. Conservatives Assail Government on Rhodesia

BRIGHTON, England, Oct. 11 (UPI) — The annual conference of the British Conservative Party overwhelmingly passed a resolution today calling on the Labor government "to cease supporting terrorists" in Rhodesia.

The resolution also urged the government "to start working constructively with all those parties prepared to cooperate in the creation of a democratic and multiracial Zimbabwe [Rhodesia]."

But the measure was approved

only after the party's foreign policy spokesman, John Davies, was heckled with shouts of "shame" and "sack him" when he said that it would be difficult to lift sanctions.

Mr. Davies, in one of his most humiliating experiences as a party official, sought to explain that if a future Conservative government is to "carry on this frightful problem," it must be in a position so that it can "with absolute justification return to our commitment to a test of opinion by

the people of Rhodesia themselves."

He strongly defended Mr. Smith's internal settlement agreement with moderate black African leaders and condemned David Owen, the British foreign secretary, for "failing to recognize the new government and to give it a chance."

Mr. Davies said that there was a "basic incompatibility" on Rhodesia between the Labor government and the Conservative opposition.

Rhodesia Blacks Unmoved by Bias End

(Continued from Page 1)

and their families who scratch a living across Africa, the prospect of sharing a classroom or hospital with whites, or buying the house next door, is remote.

Does Mr. Mwanza want his children to go to school with whites? "For my daughter, forgiveness, I'd like it," he says. "But not the English. They don't speak enough English yet. Also, we need some children near home to help on the land."

Rhodesian whites, fond of arguing that they pay 75 percent of taxes, reacted with a mixture of relief that only a "reasonable" number of "reasonable" blacks would be allowed to get alongside them socially — and skepticism that the official decision is a piece of paper that a black government can tear up.

"Absolutely super news," said typist Pat Brogan, 36. "So long as everybody respects it and people realize there are still class differences."

The plan has the most appeal to the minority of blacks who can af-

ford the \$6,200 deposit for a \$25,000 house in a middle-class white suburb — and keep up the \$160-a-month mortgage payments. Despite falling real-estate values, it still costs about \$50,000 to buy into a plush suburb. Box-like homes in black townships cost around \$1,100 to buy and \$30 a month to rent.

Stanley Hatendi, 38, a black economist with a private corporation who earns more than whites' average annual pay of \$9,240, has children at costly private multiracial schools, and may head for a white suburb.

"The transitional government's decision is a good move. Africans have urged it for years," he said. "Some critics might think there are ulterior motives, but it achieves the desired goal. Society here has been kept apart for many years and the move is a way of introducing integration. It doesn't matter how it's done, as long as it's done."

It would probably cost vegetable seller Felisita Moyo, 25, a year's earnings to undergo surgery at a white hospital, where the higher

ward charge is only a fraction of the final bill for drugs, private practitioners and consultants.

Mr. Moyo is not sure there is anything in it for him, but he is still pleased. "At last whites have agreed to live with Africans side by side," he said. "I couldn't believe it when I heard the news over the radio."

This apparent acceptance of two systems in a single country, two ways of life, is not shared by hard-line nationalists.

Methodist minister Max Chigwida, who recently quit one of the black parties in the transition government, said, "Those who look at the change in terms of structures are not very impressed."

Spain Legalizes Sale of Pill for Birth Control

MADRID, Oct. 11 (UPI) — Spain today legalized the sale of contraceptive pills for birth-control purposes.

A law signed by King Juan Carlos appeared in the Official Gazette abolishing sections of the Spanish penal code which provided punishment of up to six months in jail for prescribing, selling or advertising birth-control devices.

Despite the official Franco-era ban on contraception, Spanish women have been using the pill on prescription for gynecological ailments or have been getting it through the black market.

Dr. Angel Sopena, one of the country's leading gynecologists, recently declared, "In Spain we have one of the highest percentages of women who take the pill."

"In my judgment, too many are taking it, especially because many take it secretly and without supervision. In three years, we have gone from 800,000 women to nearly 2 million taking the pill," the doctor said.

Hundreds Held After Walkout In Guatemala

GUATEMALA CITY, Oct. 11 (UPI) — Police arrested hundreds of workers occupying government buildings last night in an effort to break a two-day strike that threatened to cripple the Guatemalan economy, according to witnesses.

The arrests came only hours after police opened fire with bullets and tear gas on hundreds of striking government workers, wounding at least nine, according to the Red Cross.

Guatemala's political crisis, which has involved strikes and demonstrations, began over the doubling of bus fares from 5 cents to 10 cents. There have been no official reports of injuries and the police have yet to disclose the number arrested.

The fare increase occurred three months after a bus-driver strike for higher wages. On Saturday, the City Council ordered a reduction in the fares to 5 cents but the bus operators ignored the order.

Boston-Europe Runs Sought by Braniff

BOSTON, Oct. 11 (UPI) — Braniff International Airways has asked the Civil Aeronautics Board for permission to begin flights between Boston and Europe and South America.

Braniff proposed to take on the Boston flight schedule of Pan American World Airways, which has ended most of its flights from Boston's Logan International Airport and has said it plans to withdraw from Boston entirely. Braniff said it would reduce fares by as much as 25 percent on the 14 proposed round-trip 747 flights weekly between Boston and London, Paris, Frankfurt, Amsterdam and Brussels.

Within Sovereignty Framework

Quebec Leader Proposes Monetary Ties to Ottawa

By Henry Giniger

OTTAWA, Oct. 11 (NYT) — Premier Rene Levesque told Quebec's National Assembly yesterday that his government proposed to share a common currency and a central bank with Canada if the province achieved sovereignty.

Mr. Levesque's statement emphasized his desire not to cut Quebec off from Canada, and indicated his willingness to accept less than complete political independence to achieve his government's stated goal of sovereignty combined with an economic association with the nine other provinces.

Mr. Levesque spoke in response to continuing pressure from those in Quebec and in Ottawa who seek to keep Quebec in the federal system and who have accused him of being vague on what the Parti Quebecois meant by economic association.

"We do not wish to break but to transform radically our union with the rest of Canada so that henceforth our relations may be continued on the basis of full equality," Mr. Levesque said.

He explained that Quebecers would vote under the new system for only one parliament, which would collect all taxes for use within Quebec.

Vague on Decision-Making Although he said that there would be only one center of decision-making, his proposal for a joint central bank implied a sharing of decision-making with the central government in Ottawa, at least on monetary policy.

Rodrigue Biron, head of the opposition National Union Party, commented that Quebec would find itself in a minority position if its voting power in the bank were decided on the basis of population or financial resources.

The premier said that in the next few months the Quebec government would issue documents on the nature of the proposed association, as well as on such questions as trade between Quebec and other parts of Canada. A referendum on the question of sovereignty — Mr. Levesque avoided the words "independence" and "separation" — will be held at a still unspecified date in hopes of giving the government a negotiating mandate.

The federal government has attempted to take the initiative in the campaign by releasing two documents in the last two weeks that purport to show the difficulty of negotiating an association between a sovereign Quebec and the rest of Canada. The documents argue that Quebec depends on the markets of the other provinces more than these markets depend on Quebec, putting the French-speaking province in a weak negotiating position.

Unrealistic Notion

"Quebec, within the federation, enjoys a higher degree of protection for its manufacturing sector than any other province," one document said. "In this context, it is not plausible to expect that political separation of Quebec could at the same time lead to the realization of the economic objectives of the Parti Quebecois."

During the debate that followed Mr. Levesque's formal statement, the premier said that 200,000 jobs

would be affected in English-speaking Canada, mainly in Ontario, by a break in economic relations and a loss of Quebec markets.

Other Quebec officials have reacted to the federal arguments by saying that it would be no consolation to workers in Ontario to know that workers in Quebec were suffering even more than they.

Claude Morin, the Quebec minister of intergovernmental affairs, answered the federal argument by asking, "Would Ontario drop a large bomb [on Quebec] because it would receive only a medium-sized bomb?"

He said that the federal government would be expected to make a similar concession.

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Rene Levesque

Saudis Pressing for Egypt To Join in Arab Summit

By Edward Cody

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (WP) — Saudi Arabia is insisting that Egypt be invited to an Arab summit meeting being organized by Iraq to deal with the new Middle East situation created by the Camp David accords, diplomatic sources say.

Egypt's presence could significantly change the Baghdad gathering, originally seen as another hard-line rally called to criticize President Anwar Sadat's intention of signing a separate peace treaty with Israel if other Arabs continue their refusal to join the negotiations outlined at Camp David.

With Mr. Sadat on hand, the meeting seems more likely to emerge as a pan-Arab effort to persuade him to change his mind, or at least to refrain from negotiating alone with Israel on such key Arab demands as return of the West Bank and Syria's Golan Heights.

Even if no agreement emerged from such a confrontation, as is likely, it would nevertheless mark a major step toward ending the current bitter disarray in Arab lands — with even those who agree that they oppose the Camp David accords disagreeing over what to do about it.

Saudi Goal Pulling the Arab world together to face the challenge raised by Camp David is a principal goal for Saudi Arabia, and probably underlies its insistence that any summit meeting include Mr. Sadat, as well as its willingness to join forces with a radical state such as Iraq, the sources said.

The Saudi role is viewed with particular attention because of the weight the kingdom carries in Arab councils. Saudi petrodollars finance several Arab states and Riyadh's Gulf neighbors generally take their foreign-policy lead from the Saudis.

But the sources emphasized that the Iraqi summit plan "has not yet fully jelled" and that given the disparate group of nations involved, it could easily fall through before the scheduled date of Nov. 1.

Calls for Arab summit meetings that never came about have been frequent in the past and already there are reports that some Arab nations are pushing for Riyadh, the sources said.

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Czech Hijackers Jailed by Court In W. Germany

FRANKFURT, Oct. 11 (UPI) — A West German court today convicted two Czechoslovak hijackers who hijacked an airliner to West Germany last year despite their plea that they were fleeing Communist persecution.

The court sentenced Vlastislav Touppalik, a 30-year-old air traffic controller, to six years imprisonment, and his girlfriend, Ruzena Vackova, a 22-year-old airline stewardess, to 3½ years for seizing a Czechoslovak airliner on a domestic flight Oct. 11, 1977, and forcing it to fly to Frankfurt.

The court ruled that hijacking is illegal and must be punished regardless of the reason. It said that the hijackers had been guilty of interference with air traffic, kidnapping and illegal use of firearms.

The trial was in line with the West German policy of trying East European hijackers in German courts instead of extraditing them as their countries demand.

U.S. Sentences Two In Racketeering Case

ALBANY, Ga., Oct. 11 (AP) — Robert Herring and Jerry Dorniney were sentenced yesterday to 10 years in prison for convictions on nine counts of fraud and racketeering.

The government claimed that Herring and Dorniney arranged loans for transactions on heavy equipment that never existed or that was owned by other persons.

Herring, 35, has been linked with an alleged effort to get the Carter administration to help fugitive financier Robert Vesco solve his legal problems.

New Kenyan Leader Picks Vice President

NAIROBI, Oct. 11 (UPI) — President Daniel Arap Moi today named Finance Minister Mwai Kibaki as his vice president in a minor Cabinet reshuffle.

Mr. Moi, who yesterday succeeded the late President Jomo Kenyatta, said that he would undertake a more comprehensive restructuring of the Cabinet after national elections late next year.

Hua to Visit France

PARIS, Oct. 11 (UPI) — President Hua Guo-feng of China has accepted an invitation to make an official visit to France next year. French presidential envoy Michel Ponsolowski said today.

There's only one way to take Glenfiddich.

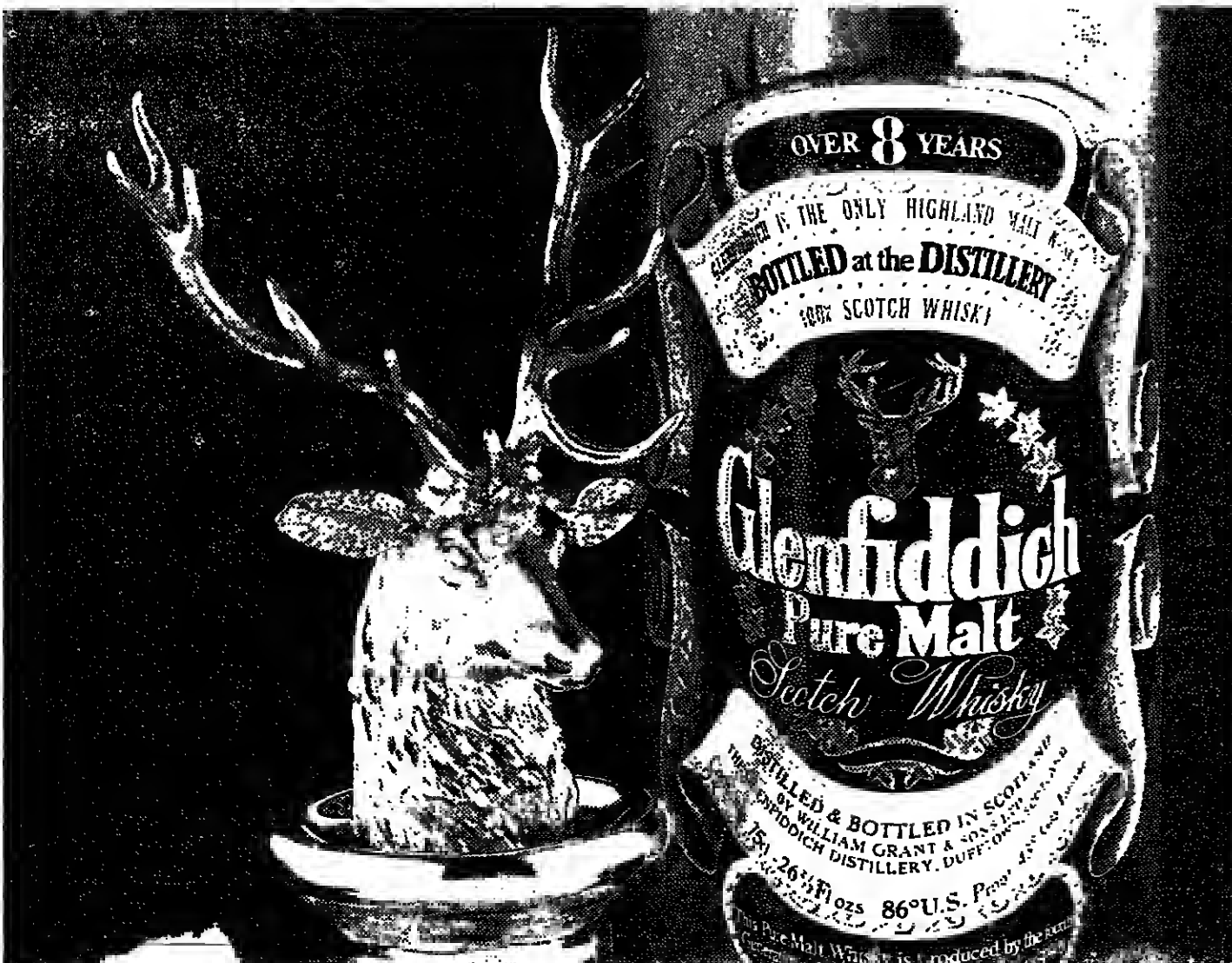
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You can take it straight.
Or with a little plain water.
But do remember that you're
tasting no ordinary Scotch.

Glenfiddich is a pure, single malt.
Distilled in the ancient way, in
traditional handbeaten copper stills.
The result is, perhaps the finest
whisky the Highlands have to offer.

Take it slowly. Take it seriously.

"Glenfiddich" in Gaelic means
"Valley of the Deer."



JPK 1001 SA

\$1.5 Billion Less Than Asked

U.S. Conferees Approve \$117 Billion Defense Bill

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP) — House and Senate conferees yesterday approved a defense spending bill estimated at \$117.5 billion, about \$1.5 billion less than President Carter's request.

Conferees said that the chief reason for the lower amount was the deletion of funds for a nuclear aircraft carrier vetoed by the president.

Defense spending for fiscal 1979, which ends Oct. 31, totaled \$112.3 billion. The Pentagon said that it now is having financial difficulties because Congress has not passed this year's money bill.

Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., chairman of the Armed Services Committee, said that the bill would provide about \$12 billion to buy new aircraft for the services, and about \$4 billion in shipbuilding funds.

However, the conferees scrapped Senate provisions intended to point the Navy toward construction of smaller, less expensive aircraft carriers.

A restriction on abortions would ban use of military funds for the procedure except where the life of the mother was endangered, in cases of rape or incest or where the woman would suffer severe physical health damage by carrying the fetus to birth.

The Pentagon estimated that about 26,000 abortions for U.S. servicemen and dependents were paid for with military funds in a 12-month period ending in August of last year.

Completing four days of negotiations on the bill, the conferees agreed to provide \$85 million to grant travel and moving allowances for the families of junior enlisted personnel who are assigned overseas.

Top Priority

The Pentagon had lobbied extensively for the benefits, and NATO military chief Alexander Haig had called it his top priority in personnel requests.

The agreement would impose a ceiling of 350,000 on the number of dependents allowed to accompany servicemen throughout the world. By far, most of the dependents are in Europe.

The conferees committee staff said that the ceiling would leave room for between 6,000 and 9,000 dependents of lower-ranking servicemen to travel overseas at government expense.



AFL-CIO President George Meany

Meany Suggests Program Of Full Wage-Price Curbs

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (WP) — AFL-CIO President George Meany believes that President Carter's expected voluntary program of wage and price guidelines is doomed, and suggests that a mandatory controls program would be preferable.

Mr. Meany, 84, who is generally opposed to any interference with the collective bargaining process, believes that the forthcoming wage guideline will be enforced on wages by employers, but that there will be no meaningful control on prices.

Mr. Carter's plan reportedly sets a national 7-percent wage standard, plus 1 percent for other labor costs in 1979, with a price standard of 3 1/2 percent.

In conferences with administration officials who drew up the Carter program, Mr. Meany has asserted that the guidelines will depress wages, reduce purchasing power and lead the United States into a serious recession.

For that reason, Mr. Meany has told Mr. Carter's team that if the president is willing to go to guidelines — which he had previously rejected — he might as well "go all the way" to full controls.

His reasoning is that if the controls system is supported by legislation, the AFL-CIO would have a role in influencing the system. Specifically, he is understood to feel

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (WP) — President Carter yesterday exhorted Congress to enact several key pieces of legislation during the closing days of this session, but he warned that a Senate bill that would cut taxes by almost \$30 billion is "unacceptable" and will be vetoed unless it is changed.

Mr. Carter began a nationally televised news conference by calling for enactment of "a fair tax bill," the Humphrey-Hawkins "full-employment" legislation and, most important, he said, the portion of his energy program on natural-gas deregulation, which faces a final House test later this week.

On tax legislation, the president said that a \$16.3 billion tax-cut measure passed by the House "is within the guidelines that I have established" and "would not be excessively inflationary." But the Senate bill, he added, "would not be satisfactory in its present form."

"My hope is that the House and the Senate conferees over the next two or three days can reach an agreement, extracting the most acceptable elements from the House bill, combining them with the most acceptable elements of the Senate bill, and passing a bill that I can sign," Mr. Carter said.

"If not," he continued, "then there will be no tax bill this year because I will veto it. The only option would be for the Senate and the House to come back in a special session after the election, which I would not favor personally."

Last-Minute Attempt

The president's comments were a last-minute attempt by the White House to influence the enactment of "acceptable" tax legislation.

Mr. Carter initially proposed legislation that he said contained major elements of "tax reform" and a net tax cut of \$25 billion. The House eliminated most of the "reform" provisions and eventually slashed the size of the cut to \$16.3 billion, a reduction that the administration accepted to counter growing worries over inflation.

Prisoner Trade Set By Canada and U.S.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11 (UPI) — Twenty-nine Canadians convicted of crimes in the United States will be returned to Canada tomorrow to serve prison sentences.

The return is authorized under a treaty recently implemented by Congress. About 40 U.S. citizens imprisoned in Canada will return to the United States in exchange.

Warns He Will Veto Big Tax Cut

Carter Presses Congress to Enact Key Bills

The Senate, however, has gone in the opposite direction, swelling the size of the proposed tax cut to almost \$30 billion just as the president is about to announce what he has called a "tough" new anti-inflation program.

On Monday, the Senate also enacted a Democratic version of the Republican Roth-Kemp bill that would cut income taxes by \$142 billion from 1980 through 1983 if the government met stringent targets for holding down federal spending.

Asked about this at the news

conference, Mr. Carter suggested that he does not expect the proposal to survive in the conference-committee deliberations on the tax legislation.

"It would be very difficult to consummate as far-reaching and as controversial and as innovative a concept as that in the last few hours of a congressional session," he said.

The president was scheduled to discuss the differences between the House and Senate bills today in a meeting with Russell Long, D-La., chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, Al Ullman, D-Ore.,

chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, and Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal.

The president's decision to open the news conference by plugging for the Humphrey-Hawkins and natural-gas bills reflected both pressures on him and a fear in the White House that, after a struggle of almost two years, Congress might still fail to enact significant national energy legislation.

Black Caucus Pressure

The Congressional Black Caucus has been pressing Mr. Carter for more intensive support of the Humphrey-Hawkins legislation, which would set a goal of reducing the overall unemployment rate to 4 percent by 1983. Yesterday the president responded, declaring at the start of the news conference that "the passage of this legislation [is] very greatly needed."

The bill was scheduled to come up in the Senate today.

Some officials have questioned the extent of the administration's devotion to the Humphrey-Hawkins bill, but there has never been any question of Mr. Carter's commitment to the natural-gas bill, the fate of which, he said, will determine the congressional record for this year.

"I believe that this vote is the most important that will be cast by the members of Congress during this year," he said. "And it will be a measure of the effectiveness of the Congress, of our government and also a measure of achievement for this year."

On other domestic topics, the president confirmed that he will not announce new anti-inflation measures until after Congress has completed its current session, and he conceded that Congress is not likely to enact administration legislation to create a separate Department of Education.

Provisions Deferred

Both bills also would defer the foreign-income provisions of the 1976 Tax Reform Act for income earned in 1977. These provisions would be replaced by the new law for income earned in 1978 and thereafter.

The conferees committee will include Sen. Russell Long, D-La., chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and Al Ullman, D-Ore., chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Action on the revision has been repeatedly delayed by the press of other business.

Senate Confirms Envoys

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (UPI) — The Senate yesterday confirmed the nominations of Goodwin Cooke as ambassador to the Central African Empire and Marshall Wiley as ambassador to the Sultanate of Oman.

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Study Says Vietnam Veterans Now 'Doing Quite Well' in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP) — A White House review of the status of Vietnam veterans has found that they are "doing quite well," it was announced yesterday.

Their unemployment rate is better than that of nonveterans. Their income is higher. Drug abuse, once a serious problem, is declining.

"We found that despite the shattering nature of the Vietnam War, the great majority of veterans have made a successful transition to civilian life," Vice President Mondale said in announcing results of the study.

"In virtually every walk of life, these men and women are contributing as fully to our country today as they did through their courageous service in Southeast Asia."

The study found, however, that problems persist for disabled or minority-group veterans. A number of new federal actions were proposed to help them.

Mr. Mondale said that the administration would ask Congress next year to give "disadvantaged" Vietnam veterans extra time to use their GI Bill education benefits, which now expire 10 years after discharge. This could cost up to \$250 million a year, he said.

He said that the government also would try harder to hire Vietnam veterans for federally funded public-service jobs, would expand treatment for veterans suffering from psychological problems and would establish "a fitting memorial" at Arlington National Cemetery this fall for the dead and missing of Vietnam.

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May Lead to Nondrug Treatment

'Biological Clock' Studied For Cause of Depression

By Lois Timnick

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 11 — The notion that severe psychiatric illnesses are somehow related to the body's circadian or daily rhythms and seasonal changes has never drawn much serious scientific attention. It is usually lumped in — however mistakenly — with ads for biorhythm charts and police theories about the effects of tides, harmonic pressure and the full moon on criminal behavior.

But now researchers from the prestigious National Institute of Mental Health report that some forms of depression may be triggered by disturbances in the body's "biological clock" — those mechanisms that synchronize internal rhythms with the outside environment.

And a team from Harvard University has found an annual rhythm in schizophrenia. Some types of this disorder may be linked to what time of year the patient was born.

Nondrug Treatments

Dr. Frederick Goodwin, chief of the institute's clinical psychobiology branch, said at a recent American Psychiatric Association seminar in Snowmass, Colo., that these findings about depression may open the door to nondrug treatments for the disorder, to the development of new drugs specifically aimed at altering biological rhythms, or at least to ways of accelerating patient response to antidepressants currently in use.

Animal studies indicate, he said, that some drugs used to control depression and mania work partly through their ability to speed up or slow down the "clock" in the brain. The role of circadian rhythms in mental illness, he said, is "no longer just a wild idea."

Depression affects an estimated 1 in 5 women, 1 in 10 men. About 1 percent of the population suffers a form known as manic-depressive illness, characterized by periodic and often predictable swings from extreme highs to severe lows — and it is this type that Dr. Goodwin's team is most concerned with.

Most of the body's activities — the secretion of regulatory hormones, enzymes, chemical messengers of all sorts — have a daily rhythm that falls a bit short of or runs a bit more than 24 hours. Normally, environmental stimuli, such as light, provide signals to the brain's pineal gland and hypothalamus, which synchronize these rhythms or lock them in at a certain time of day to make sure they stay in phase with each other.

With no "clock" to reset the various rhythms as needed, those that are supposed to dip when others peak eventually begin to peak at the same time. This is the same kind of thing that can happen when one flies across time zones. It is called a "beat phenomenon."

As far back as the mid-1960s, the University of Minnesota's Franz Halberg suggested that this beat phenomenon may explain both the

circadian rhythm disturbances in manic-depressive illness — as reflected in sleep difficulties, for example — and the long-range cyclical nature of the disorder as well. But until recently there was no way of testing that theory.

'Desynchronized' Patients

Using new technological advances, Dr. Goodwin's team discovered what he calls "a curious thing" in some of his manic-depressive patients:

"They were 'desynchronized' even though they were not cut off from light, even though they were not in isolation. These were patients on the ward, with clocks and daylight around. But they behaved as if they were cut off, as if they were in caves. They seemed to evidence some defect in their capacity to process environmental light and time cues."

"Our working hypothesis is that the long-term rhythm in manic-depressive illness may be the final outcome of this short-term rhythm disturbance — the circadian or diurnal variation," Dr. Goodwin explained. "Circadian rhythms appear slowed during depression and accelerated in mania."

Earlier studies by Dr. Goodwin, Dr. Robert Post and several European investigators had shown that depression can be dramatically improved — briefly — by sleep deprivation.

So the next step was to try to sustain that kind of improvement by altering a manic-depressive patient's biological rhythms. The institute team kept a 41-year-old woman patient up all night, then put her to bed at 6 p.m. and woke her at midnight. Her depression lifted.

She stayed "well" on this advanced schedule for two weeks, then relapsed again. The researchers moved her back another six hours. Again a remission.

The third time they tried, the

play failed, leading them to think that they had moved too far around the clock.

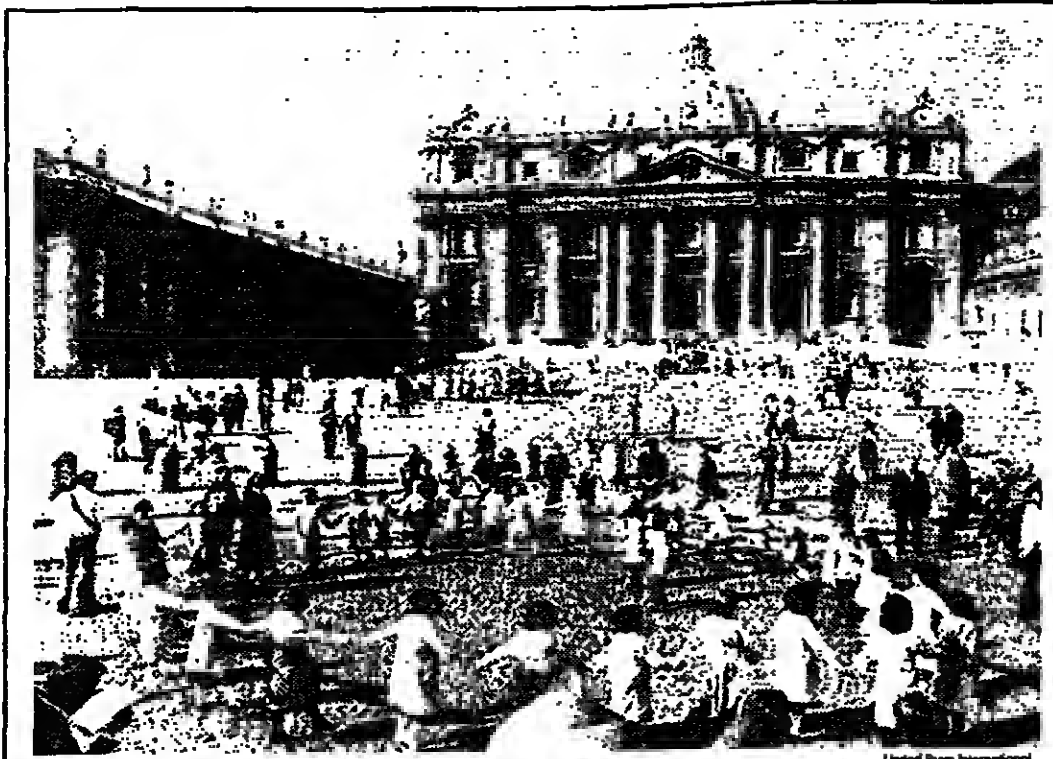
Temperature Peak

Her temperature peak — the time of day, usually late afternoon, when temperatures are highest and persons feel the best — shifted along with her earlier sleep schedule at first, but began to drift back to where it had been after about 10 days or two weeks.

"It seemed as if something had happened biologically in her brain, which after all is where temperature regulation goes on, that caused her not to be able to sustain this improvement," Dr. Goodwin said.

Already the concept of altered biological rhythms is leading to new approaches to treating depression. The institute team is trying to speed up drug response by combining drugs with sleep deprivation. They are exploring whether sleep deprivation alone, done, say, twice a week for three weeks, can have a sustained anti-depressant effect without drugs — which would be particularly valuable for those patients who do not respond to currently available drugs or who react to drugs with undesirable side effects. And they are working on ways of screening new drugs for certain forms of mental illness in which these biological rhythms are disturbed.

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A LIGHT MOMENT — Italian schoolchildren, accompanied by nuns, happily play a circle game in St. Peter's Square while cardinals meet in the palaces of Vatican City in preparation for the conclave that is to elect a new pope. The conclave is scheduled to begin Saturday.

From Arctic Crash in August

Oslo to Monitor Soviet Spy-Plane Tape

By Don Cook

PARIS, Oct. 11 — Over strong Soviet protests, Norwegian aviation experts tomorrow will open and begin transcribing and translating in Oslo the tape from a black box flight recorder retrieved from a Soviet Air Force reconnaissance plane that crashed on a remote Norwegian island in the Polar Sea on Aug. 28.

A demand from the Russians that the black box be returned to the Soviet Embassy unopened has been refused by the Norwegian government. In a formal protest note, the Russians accused the Norwegians of acting contrary to international law and perpetrating "an unfriendly action" against the Soviet Union.

The Russians have so far ignored a Norwegian invitation to send one of their own experts to be present when the black box is opened and deciphered of the tape begins. Meanwhile, they abruptly canceled arrangements for the Norwegian deputy minister of defense, Johan Holst, to visit Moscow this month. Ambassador Juri Kirischenko canceled a lecture that he was to have delivered to the Norwegian Defense Staff College in Oslo on Monday.

The black box incident is the latest in a series of cold war skirmishes and Soviet pinpoints and pressures against the Norwegians in the far north. The Soviet agitation about the black box would indicate that it contains reconnaissance secrets that the Russians do not want the Norwegians or NATO to obtain. The Russians maintain the highest naval base in the world at Murmansk, and they are pressuring constantly to extend their presence and their air and naval capabilities around the North Cape, the island of Spitsbergen and into the Norwegian Sea with its strategic access to the North Atlantic.

The Soviet plane crashed on the remote island of Hopen in open arctic waters southeast of Spitsbergen.

The only inhabitants of the island are four Norwegians who rotate shifts manning a radio station and transmitting weather observations. They discovered the crash on Aug. 30, and a 10-man search and investigation team under a Norwegian Air Force captain was then flown to Hopen from Spitsbergen.

The bodies of seven crew mem-

bers were recovered from the wreckage. Guns and ammunition were strewn over a wide area. The plane was identified as an old model Tu-16 Badger, attached to the Soviet naval command in Murmansk, used for either reconnaissance or as bombers. At first the Russians refused to acknowledge the crash or to cooperate with the Norwegians, but they had to accept the return of the bodies. Their concern about the affair mounted rapidly when the Norwegians informed them that they had recovered the black box flight recorder.

The Norwegians are on firm legal ground. Hopen is Norwegian territory by virtue of its sovereignty over Spitsbergen, and the Soviet plane should not even have been flying over the island without prior notification and permission. Investigation into the crash is solely a matter of Norwegian jurisdiction under international law. The attitude in Oslo has been stiffened by a succession of Soviet infringements on Norwegian sovereignty all summer.

Likely Soviet Demands

Unless the black-box affair results in a suspension of talks, the Russians are preparing to ask the Norwegians for an increase in the once-a-month air service from Murmansk to Spitsbergen, with the possibility of routing transatlantic flights into the Spitsbergen field on a Moscow-Murmansk route.

Also likely is a demand for the Norwegians to allow more Russians and their wives to establish themselves on the island.

The Norwegian foreign minister, Knut Frydenlund, in a recent speech to the Norwegian Labor Party, declared that it must be Norway's policy "to preserve the balance and not introduce measures that may provoke tension in these areas." He said that "there must be no doubt as to the Norwegian ability and will to protect national interests in a correct and firm manner."

— Los Angeles Times

Ralph Metcalfe

Ralph Metcalfe, House Member, Athlete, Is Dead

CHICAGO, Oct. 11 (UPI) — Ralph Metcalfe, 68, member of the House of Representatives from the 1st District of Illinois and a member of the 1932 and 1936 U.S. Olympic teams as a sprinter, died yesterday of a heart attack at his home here.

As a student at Marquette University in the early 1930s, Mr. Metcalfe was a collegiate sprint champion and at one time held the world records in the 100-yard and 100-meter dashes and for the 220-yard dash around a curve. In the Berlin Olympics in 1936, he finished second to Jesse Owens in the 100-meter event and shared a gold medal in the 400-meter relay.

Mr. Metcalfe, a native of Atlanta, lived most of his life in Chicago, where he worked his way up in the ranks of the Democratic Party organization and was elected 33rd Ward committeeman in 1952 and alderman in 1955 — the same year that Richard Daley was elected mayor.

Mr. Metcalfe became the leader of the city's black wards for Daley, was elected president pro tempore of the City Council in 1969, and was elected to Congress in 1970 with Mr. Daley's support. But early in the 1970s, he opposed the mayor over police harassment of blacks, although he was successfully returned to Congress in 1976 against the opposition of the party organization. After Mr. Daley's death in December, 1976, Mr. Metcalfe made his peace with the party machine, and he had organization support in his bid for re-election next month.

John R. Bray

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 11 (AP) — John R. Bray, 99, a retired film producer and inventor who was credited with the development of the animated cartoon process in 1910, died yesterday at his home here.

Mr. Bray produced the first cartoons for motion picture distribution and syndicated many cartoon strips, including "Out of the Inkwell." He introduced the first animated cartoons in theaters in 1912.

Death-Row Man

Forced to Live

HUNTSVILLE, Texas, Oct. 11 (AP) — Doctors have forced a death-row inmate sentenced to die for the murder of a policeman in an effort to keep him alive until his execution.

David Power, 27, condemned to die by lethal injection, had not eaten in 13 days and was trying to commit suicide by starving himself, his attorney said Monday.

In San Diego Crash Probe

Weak Air Safety Rules Emerge

By Douglas B. Feaver

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (WP) — By the time the air-traffic controllers at Miramar Naval Air Station realized that they had a problem, it was too late. Pacific Southwest Airways Flight 182, a jetliner with 136 persons on board, was already plunging to the earth after colliding with a small plane.

"Low-altitude alert, PSA 182," the controllers radioed futilely. The mid-air collision here Sept. 25 killed 344 persons and became North America's worst air disaster.

In studying the Sept. 25 accident, investigators from the National Transportation Safety Board are concentrating on the Federal Aviation Administration's air-traffic control procedures. Those procedures, based on evidence already obtained, may be seriously inadequate both here and at many airports nationwide.

Investigators and outside experts, citing information from traffic-control tapes and other sources, report these findings:

• The small airplane, a Cessna 172, was practicing instrument-guided approaches for landing on the same runway that all other aircraft were using, but the Cessna was flying in the opposite direction. "That's a perfect setup for a head-on collision," a knowledgeable FAA official said privately last week. "It's not a safe procedure."

The collision here was not head-on, but the fact that Cessna was there in the first place can be traced to the procedure.

• The air-traffic controller at a regional radar center at Miramar Naval Air Station ordered the Cessna to fly in heading that would inevitably cross the path of inbound airplanes, such as PSA flight 182, a Boeing 727.

• Maintaining a safe distance between the PSA flight and the Cessna was made the responsibility exclusively of the pilots, despite the fact that full radar coverage was available and that each plane was in the worst possible position to be seen from the cockpit of the other.

• An electronic alarm, warning

of a possible collision, sounded in the regional radar center 17 seconds before the collision. The controllers took no action, and they apparently thought none was required.

• In the moments immediately before the collision, radio contact between the tower at Lindbergh Field, San Diego's major commercial airport, and the regional radar center at Miramar, 12 miles away. The Lindbergh tower did not know that the collision alarm had sounded. The regional center did not know that the PSA pilot had apparently become uncertain as to the location of the Cessna.

"It is my view," said Washington attorney Donald Madole, "that the traffic controllers set up that collision. They had one airplane climb through the airspace used by another." Mr. Madole specializes in aviation-crash litigation and may represent the estates of some of the victims.

Unusual Practice

To the words of one inspector, Lindbergh Field's habit of permitting practice landings against the traffic flow is unusual, perhaps even unique. It stems from the fact that its main runway is fully equipped to provide guidance for instrument landings in only one direction. Therefore, to practice instrument landings, a pilot must sometimes fly against the flow.

Lindbergh is equipped for instrument landings in only one direction because a mountain and several high-rise office buildings would foul up the electronic guidance for approaches from the opposite direction. But the between-the-buildings and over-the-mountain route is the most common into San Diego because of prevailing winds.

Throughout the FAA's airspace-control system, control of airplanes in the same general area is regularly divided among controllers, but they are supposed to talk to each other.

The eyesight of pilots is regularly used in clear weather as the primary means of separating airplanes, even when radar surveillance by air traffic controllers is fully available. The technique of "visual separation" is known commonly as "see and be seen" or "see and avoid." The FAA officially regards it as equally "appropriate" as instrument-guided separation, according to Gene Lawing, an FAA air-traffic-control official.

'Not as Safe'

"Flying is obviously not as safe as it could be," said Rudolph Kapustin, who is heading the safety board's investigation here. "As long as you depend on 'see and be seen,' then air-traffic control is not as sophisticated as it could be."

The official FAA transcript of pilot-controller conversation shows that PSA Flight 182 was cleared by Miramar controllers to come in by the over-the-mountain route to Runway 27. That meant that PSA 182 would fly east, parallel to and north of the main runway, until it was well over central San Diego, then would turn and come back and land.

About the same time an instructor and an experienced "student" pilot were practicing instrument approaches to Runway 9 in the Cessna. The Cessna broke off the approach before touching the runway, as directed, then was assigned a heading of 70 degrees — east-northeast.

The PSA flight was told by Miramar that a Cessna was three miles in front of him, dead ahead. "Traffic in sight," the PSA crew responded by radio. The Miramar controller then directed the PSA crew to change radio frequencies and contact the Lindbergh tower — a "handoff."

Straight Ahead

The Cessna pilot was told by Miramar that the PSA jet was about two miles behind him and "has you in sight." The Cessna said, "Roger."

Six seconds later, the Lindbergh tower told PSA that the Cessna was straight ahead at one mile.

"OK," the PSA crew said, "we had him there a minute ago."

"Roger," the tower said.

"Think he's passing off to our right," FSA said.

Critics claim those last two transmissions should have told the tower that the PSA crew had lost sight of the Cessna.

The Boeing 727, descending for a landing, was in a nose-up configuration, meaning that the pilot's vision was blocked both below him and to the front — where the Cessna was located. The Cessna had a high wing, over the cockpit, meaning its crew could not see up and to the rear — where the Boeing was located. Both pilots were flying directly into a morning sun.

Meanwhile, back at Miramar, a new computerized device called a conflict alert sounded. Blinking signals appeared on the radar screen. The controllers did nothing, according to officials, because they "thought the conflict had been resolved" when both the PSA and Cessna acknowledged they knew of each other.

First Tension

As FAA officials replayed the tape of the Miramar tower communications, the first tension in the controllers' voices came later, when another computer alarm went off. Then, the controller's voice crackled with urgency when he says: "Low-altitude alert, PSA 182," (a warning to the pilot that he is too close to the ground — the collision had already occurred).

"This was not an accident caused by the crowded skies," said Mr. Madole. "This was caused by the failure of human beings to use the equipment that was assigned to them to do the job. We will see more of it."

EEC Nine Agree

On Terrorism

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 11 (Reuters) — European Economic Community countries yesterday agreed to adopt an international convention providing for the mutual extradition of terrorists caught on each other's territory.

They decided to comply with the 1977 Strasbourg Convention on terrorism drawn up by the 10-nation Council of Europe and so far ratified only by West Germany and two non-Common Market states, Sweden and Austria.

Some EEC countries, notably France, have cautioned against extending the convention beyond the nine-nation community because it would involve different political systems where there could be disagreements over the definition of a political terrorist.

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Judge Orders Teachers to Halt Memphis Strike

MEMPHIS, Oct. 11 (UPI) — A judge ordered striking Memphis teachers back to their classrooms yesterday, just hours after the teachers began a strike that kept nearly two-thirds of the city's 113,000 pupils out of classes.

The Memphis school strike was the largest in a series of school strikes that halted or otherwise affected the education of 400,000 students in eight states.

Some progress was reported in efforts to end the nation's longest walkout, a monthlong strike that has shut down schools for 101,000 pupils in Cleveland. State officials agreed to consider lifting spending restrictions on a state loan granted to the nearly bankrupt Cleveland school system.

The strike in Memphis was the fourth by city employees in as many months. Police and firemen, who went on strike during the summer, pledged their support for the striking teachers.

Classrooms were kept open by administrators, volunteers and non-striking teachers, but only about a third of the system's students showed up for school. Officials said that 3,785 of the system's 6,406 teachers failed to report for work.

Carter Refuses To Pardon Estes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (UPI) — President Carter has rejected a pardon for Willie Sol Estes, who reaped millions of dollars in a fraud during the 1960s involving nonexistent fertilizer tanks, the Justice Department disclosed today.

Estes, who was paroled in 1971 after having been sent to jail on a 15-year sentence in 1965, is the target of new federal and Texas state investigations, reportedly on a series of transactions including almost \$600,000 paid by three leasing companies for allegedly nonexistent steam-powered scrubbers.

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During Washington-Athens Chill

Russia, China Competing For Greece's Friendship

By Nicholas Gage

ATHENS, Oct. 11 (NYT) — During the last few months, as the traditional friendship between Greece and the United States has undergone an unseasonal chill, both the Soviet Union and China have been vying with each other to console Greece and move into the breach.

Last month, Premier Constantine Karamanlis received invitations to pay official visits to both Moscow and Peking. The only superpower that has not extended such an invitation to him is the United States, Greece's traditional ally.

Both Communist superpowers are aware of the growing belief among Greeks that the Carter administration, after an initial effort to maintain a balanced policy in the Eastern Mediterranean, is "tilting" toward Turkey just as the Greeks believe, Henry Kissinger did when he was secretary of state. The majority of Greeks blame Mr. Kissinger's policies in 1974 for encouraging Turkey to invade Cyprus.

Capitalizing on the discontent in Greece that soared after Washington's decision last summer to end the U.S. arms embargo on Turkey, the Russians began to make overtures. During Greek Foreign Minister George Rallis' visit to Moscow last month, the Russians voiced strong support for Greek positions on both Cyprus and the Aegean, in addition to issuing the formal invitation to Mr. Karamanlis.

The Russians expected some time next year, would mark the first visit of a Greek premier since Athens recognized the Soviet government in 1924.

Balancing Force

The Soviet overtures toward Greece aroused immediate concern among the Chinese, who dispatched their foreign minister, Huang Hua, to Athens. During his visit, Mr. Hua invited Mr. Karamanlis to Peking and made a point of praising Greek efforts to promote European unity and cooperation among Balkan countries — both of which measures the Chinese see as encouraging a balancing force against Soviet expansionism.

Although Mr. Karamanlis has repeated, emphasized that Greece "belongs to the West," China seems to fear that Moscow might succeed in making political inroads with the Karamanlis government during the current chill in U.S.-Greek relations.

Meanwhile, Greek officials are complaining that Washington seems to take every opportunity to please Turkey at Greece's expense. They charge, for instance, that even though it would benefit the entire Western alliance for Greece to return to the military wing of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which it left after the Cyprus invasion, he is trying to delay Greece's return and the Americans are not resisting forcefully Turkey's delaying tactics.

The Greek officials further complain that, although Washington put pressure on the Greeks to accept the lifting of the arms embargo on Turkey, it is not putting the same kind of pressure on Ankara to improve its Turkish proposals for a Cyprus settlement or to accept international arbitration on the Aegean dispute. When the International Court of Justice began hearings this week on whether it should mediate in the Greek and Turkish claims to the Aegean seabed, Turkey boycotted the hearing, denying that the court had jurisdiction.

Carter's Behavior

The Greeks see U.S. favoritism toward Turkey even in the personal behavior of President Carter and his staff, and the opinion of many Greek officials who traveled to Washington last spring with Mr. Karamanlis for the NATO conference was that Mr. Carter "fawned

over" the Turkish leader, continually singling him out for praise, while neglecting Mr. Karamanlis, who was the senior statesman at the conference.

Although his intimates complain of Washington's treatment, Mr. Karamanlis himself has avoided criticizing the United States in public and carefully modulated his response when the embargo on Turkey was lifted.

According to one Greek minister, Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit "was quick to attack Carter last spring when he felt Carter wasn't moving fast enough in lifting the embargo, but we don't attack Washington that way, even with the embargo lifted, because it would only fan the flames of anti-Americanism that have been building up here since the Cyprus invasion. But if Washington continues to give Greece second-class status, the fire could blow out of control, no matter what we do."

Greek officials feel that Washington is taking Greece for granted because it considers the country a more stable ally and less likely than Turkey to drift toward neutrality. Greeks believe that the Carter administration feels this way because Mr. Karamanlis is a strong figure and has absorbed most of the center into his party, suggesting that it will be in power for some time to come. But Greek officials insist that this picture is misleading.

They point out that the main opposition party to Mr. Karamanlis — the Panhellenic Socialist Movement of Andreas Papandreu — calls for a complete break with the West. In Turkey, they say, none of the political parties has neutrality and withdrawal from NATO in its main platform.

Argentines Bar Newsmen Prize

MIAMI, Oct. 11 (UPI) — The Inter-American Press Association has given its highest journalistic prize, the IAPA-Mergenthaler Award, to the Argentine journalist who suffered persecution, murders, jailings and unexplained disappearances, but the prize was refused by Argentine publishers.

The publishers declined to accept the award on the grounds that it presented a mistaken impression of Argentina.

The highest award for an American journalist, the IAPA-Tom Wallace Award, went to Guy Gugliotta, a correspondent for United Press International previously assigned to Buenos Aires and now in Rio de Janeiro. His award was for several analytical articles, cited as showing "his ability to dig for stories in a country [Argentina], where news sources generally are not open."

Belgium Seeks Help in Africa

BRUSSELS, Oct. 11 (UPI) — Belgium has appealed to several countries for help in fighting a cholera outbreak which is believed to have killed at least 350 persons in Zaire, Rwanda and Burundi, government officials said today.

First reports of the epidemic reached Brussels four months ago and an emergency medical aid program was begun immediately. By the end of last month, Belgian medical teams had treated about 12,000 persons in the three countries, a development cooperation official said.

Belgium granted \$100,000 in emergency aid. The government agencies involved in the medical effort say that a far larger amount and more specialized personnel are needed to combat the epidemic.

Portuguese Officials Reassure on Typhoid

LISBON, Oct. 11 (UPI) — Public health officials said today that typhoid fever occurs occasionally in Portugal, and that two separate outbreaks of the fever in the last week were "no cause for alarm."

"Every week, some cases appear in Lisbon and in other parts of the country, especially in areas where sanitation services are extremely bad," an official said. They said that more than 60 cases of typhoid have been diagnosed in the town of Joazeiro, north of Lisbon, an outbreak they attributed to failure to take precautions after a sewer pipe ruptured.



CAMPAIGN TIME — The smiling face of Franz Josef Strauss, leader of Bavaria's Christian Social Union, makes a pitch for votes on a Munich billboard, while on the left the Social Democrats bid for support in the state elections.

Called 3d Biggest Crop

Hawaii Becomes a Hotbed For Marijuana Producers

By Tom Paegel

MAUI, Hawaii, Oct. 11 — With a 12-gauge shotgun cradled in his lap and a German shepherd named Buck lying nearby, Ryan Patey spends his days and nights sitting under a lean-to fashioned from palm fronds on the jungle slopes of Haleakala Crater — waiting.

In the midst of a rain forest so intensely green that it seems to vibrate, Patey (not his real name) is guarding his share of the third biggest cash crop in this state.

He stands to make about \$50,000 if the 200 or so marijuana plants he sowed in May survive until he can harvest them sometime in the next two weeks, Patey said.

But there are a lot of "ifs." If law enforcement authorities find his "patch," Patey says that he will "run like hell and forget about it," rather than tangle with heavily armed police. But if what he terms "those ripoff artists" move in on him, "I'm going to shoot," he said.

From now through next month is harvest time in the Hawaiian Islands for an illegal crop that some authorities say brings in more money than the sugar and pineapple industries combined. Marijuana growers and other experts, however, agree that *pakalolo* (crazy smoke) actually is only third on the list, but gaining.

And paranoia is wafting through parts of the islands like the trade winds these days, since federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies launched operation "Green Harvest," their second annual campaign to eradicate the marijuana crop before it is ready to market.

Hawaii has become the first major battleground in the government's war against domestic marijuana production.

Estimates from both sides — the National Organization for the Re-

form of Marijuana Laws and the Drug Enforcement Administration — indicate that at least \$50 million in tax-free income, or about 1 percent of the giant, multibillion-dollar U.S. pot market, comes from crops in California and Hawaii. And most of that is grown in Hawaii, it is believed.

Profit Is Enormous

A grower with 200 plants producing from one to two ounces of buds per plant could earn from \$20,000 to \$60,000.

"It's a pretty lucrative business," Patey said. "But you have to take into consideration the toll that goes into it — and the mental strain. I mean I have a wife and kid, a mortgage on my land. If I get ripped off, I'm done! This is my job!"

Patey is originally from the Midwest, where he attended a major university until he was drafted and sent to Vietnam. He came to Hawaii for a vacation nine years ago with some of his old fraternity brothers.

"I planned to return to the mainland and resume my education," he said. "But I met this guy in a bar in Lahaina and we got to talking and pretty soon he asked me if I wanted to smoke some *pakalolo*. I ended up spending a few days with him and he showed me his marijuana patch. I saw these huge plants with no leaves — only buds literally dripping with resin. I knew then I had to try to grow it."

"Last year, I made about \$30,000, enough to make a down payment on five acres of land upcountry. I think this is my last crop, though. Things are just getting too heavy here."

On the other side of the battle line sits Maui County Police Chief John San Diego Sr.

"We are fighting the problem on an economic basis by pulling the product from the ground before it

can be harvested," he said. "What good does it do to bust a guy and take him to court where he is only fined \$200? Then he turns around and makes \$50,000. By taking the plants before they can be harvested, we are ruining him economically."

The police methods appear to be having an effect.

"I have a friend who lost around 20 grand last year," Patey said. "He spent months on that patch and somebody — he's sure it was the cops — got in there and chopped around for an hour and hauled it all out."

Operation Green Harvest con-

Marijuana Use In 12th Grade Seen at Peak

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (UPI)

More U.S. high school seniors than ever before are smoking marijuana, and nearly 10 percent of 17,000 surveyed by the University of Michigan said they use the drug on a daily basis.

The survey, reported in the October issue of *Psychology Today*, indicated that marijuana use among 12th-graders has increased steadily in the last few years, peaking in 1977 at 56 percent — an increase of 9 percent over the previous year.

Researchers conducting the poll for the university's Institute for Social Research said that while the use of marijuana continues to spread, overall consumption of other drugs, such as cocaine and PCP, has leveled off, and use of such hallucinogens as LSD and peyote has declined.

U.K. Drug Agents Search Pregnant Air Travelers

LONDON, Oct. 11 (AP) — Customs officers at British airports are searching pregnant women in a hunt for drug smugglers after two U.S. women posing as mothers-to-be were discovered carrying seven pounds of heroin hidden under maternity dresses.

The searches are going to cause some discomfort and embarrassment, but they have to be done, a customs spokesman commented.

The two U.S. women were arrested at London's Heathrow Airport Saturday as they were about to board a plane for New York. The spokeswoman said they were ordered held in custody for a week when they appeared briefly before magistrates at Uxbridge yesterday. The names of the women were not immediately available.

The heroin, apparently smuggled from Thailand and worth an estimated \$3.6 million at street prices, was the latest in a string of big drug seizures this year by British Customs agents and Scotland Yard's narcotics squad. On Oct. 3, 32 kilograms of heroin worth \$12 million was discovered hidden in the tires of two autos shipped to London from Penang, Malaysia.

Saturday's seizure brought the total estimated street value of drugs intercepted in Britain so far this year to the equivalent of nearly \$30 million. Last year the total was \$4.75 million.

Scotland Yard agents and a senior London-based official of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency said that the increase in big heroin seizures showed that London had become a key point in worldwide smuggling operations supplying addicts in the United States.

The DEA maintains scores of agents in Europe to work with local police departments to combat the smuggling of hard drugs, especially heroin, into the United States. Scotland Yard officials said that the DEA's operations had been a crucial factor in the battle against the smugglers.

There have been major interceptions in other parts of Europe in recent months along with crack-downs in Thailand. Most of the heroin is grown in the so-called Golden Triangle region on the borders of Thailand, Burma and Laos.

Scotland Yard says that much of the smuggling is run by Chinese crime syndicates known as triads which have moved into London in the last two or three years.

Cosmos-1,043 Launched

MOSCOW, Oct. 11 (UPI) — Cosmos-1,043 was launched yesterday, the Tass news agency said.

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© Los Angeles Times

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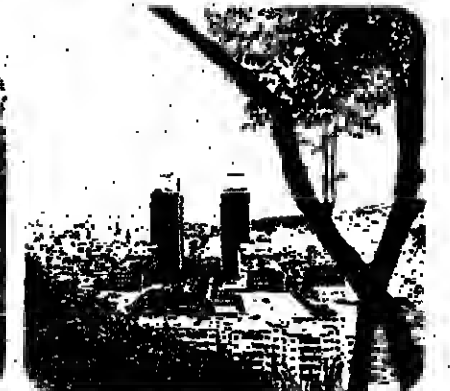
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The Dresser Case

The Dresser case takes you to the hard yesses and noes of Soviet-U.S. trade. Dresser Industries, Inc., of Dallas, wanted to sell the Russians a complete plant for making rock oil-drilling bits and related technology. The State and Commerce Departments recommended consummation of the deal. The Pentagon and the Department of Energy recommended suspending it pending further study, and in September President Carter, while ordering a study, let the export go ahead. If that's a bit like checking the lock on the barn door after the horse has galloped free, that's precisely what seems to be the case on Capitol Hill, as well, where hearings on the deal did not open until after it had been approved. No matter: The growing efforts of U.S. industry to lower political barriers to their exports, and the new trade possibilities opened up by signs of improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations, make the Dresser case a timely one to explore.

We pass quickly by the point, made in Sen. Henry Jackson's bearings, that the government needs to sharpen up the procedures by which it judges applications for export of what Mr. Jackson calls "security-sensitive technologies." We pass by too, the further point that technology that would directly serve an adversary's military buildup ought not to be transferred. The Pentagon had no trouble with the Dresser deal on either score, at least on its first go-around.

What interests us more is the civilian argument. One school holds that the drilling technology involved in the Dresser sale is exotic and concentrated in the United States. Another, with impressive supporting data, holds that the technology is widely available. All the facts may not be to but, as a general rule, we think it wise to question the view, often expressed only implicitly by those who

hold it, that the Russians in approaching the world of high technology have neither native capacity nor access to non-U.S. alternatives. The Soviet Union is not a peasant society. Other things being equal, it seems to us the burden of proof is on those who would deny a give-or-take export of goods that the Russians are incapable of mastering the necessary technology.

The main question, we think, centers on the strategic significance of helping the Russians build up their energy industry. Again, one school holds that the United States should be slow to help Moscow break through an economic bottleneck. Let Moscow stew in its own socialist juices. The other school believes there is advantage to the West in letting Moscow become dependent to a degree on the Western economy. More specifically, the one school argues that a Soviet Union with an enhanced domestic energy industry and the capacity to drill elsewhere will be a more formidable competitor. The second school responds that, given the pressure expected on world energy resources to coming years — and the incentive that will offer to bruising, not to say provocative, competition for available supplies — it serves U.S. interests best to get the maximum number of explorers into operation as soon as possible. We have to say that we lean strongly to the second view.

Obviously, in this debate, a great many assumptions having nothing to do with oil come into play: assumptions about the world economy, East-West relations and so on. These will complicate discussion of the narrower question of the Dresser deal. That is good. The debate is not about the export of rock-drilling-bit technology but about the kind of world in which the Americans want to live and the sort of relations with the Soviet Union that this country wants to have.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Senate and the Tax Bill

Tax-cut fever is sweeping through the Senate like chickenpox through a kindergarten. The final votes on the tax bill have turned into a panic-stricken rush by a large majority of the senators to get on record in favor of cuts — for the rich, cuts for the poor, cuts for years far into the future. The House version of the bill would cut taxes \$16.3 billion next year. President Carter thinks a \$20-billion cut would be about right. The Senate's cuts amount to something over \$30 billion for the coming year alone, and much more later.

That kind of bill "would not be satisfactory," President Carter dryly observed in his press conference on Tuesday. As he said it two or three times, he will veto the bill if it looks anything like the current Senate version. He went a step further, adding the thought that he does not favor a lame-duck session after the elections. He deliberately raised the dreadful prospect of no tax cut at all this year if Congress doesn't give him responsible legislation the first time. He was addressing the buzz of speculation that of course the Senate would misbehave, and of course the president would veto the result — and of course Congress could quickly rewrite the bill after the election returns are in. Mr. Carter is telling Congress not to count on his cooperation.

Mr. Carter's admonitions strengthen the probability that the House-Senate conference will drop most of the Senate's more bizarre and adventurous amendments — the most notable of which is the Nunn proposal. Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., has induced the Senate to go along with his plan for a semiautomatic repeating tax cut, a piece of machinery that brilliantly illustrates the intellectual confusions into which the Senate has fallen.

A lot of senators have evidently concluded that it is dangerous simply to cut taxes. Lower taxes suggest larger budget deficits, and a lot of people blame the deficits for the inflation. That's why senators are now devoting

the same single-minded concentration and mechanical ingenuity to the invention of a noninflationary tax cut that Cyrus McCormack brought to the first reaper. The Nunn plan calls for large tax cuts staged over the next five years — but all of them contingent on a greatly reduced rate of growth in federal spending. It would also require the federal budget to shrink in relation to the national economy.

It will be recalled that these ideals — lower taxes, limits on spending, diminishing deficits — were a prominent part of the platform on which Mr. Carter ran for the presidency. The Democrats in the Senate have now decided that he is right, but, characteristically, they are overdoing it. There is a vast difference between campaign utterance and actual legislation. Mr. Carter has decided, wisely, to back off some of his original deadlines, like the balanced budget in 1980, because they threaten economic stability. The Nunn amendment carries the same danger.

If there should be a recession next year, federal spending would rise rapidly because of the increase in unemployment benefits, welfare and Social Security payments. Under the Nunn amendment, the scheduled tax cuts would not go into effect. But it is precisely in a recession that the case for cutting taxes is strongest.

There's a certain superficial appeal to the idea of an automatic pilot to govern federal tax and spending policies. To Sen. Nunn and his supporters, too, doubt it seems a good and useful disciplinary device: If you don't get your tax cut, but it's the kind of mechanical discipline that can turn mild recessions into deep and prolonged ones. Steering the federal system is work that has to be done by hand. The need for adjustment is constant, and the unpredicted continually happens. The automatic formula for fiscal discipline is a thing for sensible people to approach with grave doubt and deep suspicion.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Backing South Africa

It is impossible to claim that South Africa has not shown good will in its approach to the Namibia question. Its general administration has eliminated racial barriers and arrangements have been made for an international government, in which leading representa-

tives of both the Herero and Ovambo tribes are prepared to participate. But... the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) claim that they are the sole exponents of Namibian popular will and seek to prove it by guerrilla activity, murdering political rivals and carrying out agitation on the international level, notably at the UN.

— From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 12, 1903

NEW YORK — The Kansas City Star says: "Nowadays, the college student is fairly swamped by electives. From his freshman year up he is the architect of his own intellectual fortunes. If he doesn't like Latin and Greek he can leave them. He may specialize in economics or he may be graduated without ever having heard of the Malthusian theory or Ricardo's law of rent. We are actually seeing students graduated who have never had the experience of reading Horace or Virgil, Thucydides or Herodotus. There is real danger in this riotous freedom of choice."

Fifty Years Ago

October 12, 1928

LONDON — If the turn of political events puts the chancellor of the exchequer, Winston Churchill, out of a job next year he will at least be entitled to a trade union benefit. He became yesterday a member of the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers and paid his first weekly dues, 18 pence, by check. He was approached by the mayor of Battersea, a Socialist and secretary of the local union, who pointed out a precedent in the action of William McKinley, who joined a union before laying a cornerstone when he was president of the United States.



Issue of Economic Blackmail

By Jonathan Power

PARIS — Who has got the screws on whom? We all know when it comes to the ultimate showdown Saudi Arabia could hold the world to ransom on oil and the United States could do the same with food. We also know in both cases that both nations are so circumscribed by political constraints that the chances of either using their power in a naked untrammeled way are slim. But this is true for other countries — the Soviet Union, South Africa and a host of Third World countries, who for any number of reasons may see their long-term interests rather differently than the West?

A recent analysis by the interferences section of the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development has dramatically highlighted the question of our vulnerability to economic blackmail. For eight key commodities (titanium, chromium, columbium, manganese, molybdenum, vanadium, platinum and asbestos), more than three-quarters of today's reserves are found in only three countries. There are another 16 minerals of which more than 75 percent of reserves are held by five countries. Ninety percent of the world's chrome is in Rhodesia and South Africa. Seventy percent of the world's tin and tungsten is in the Third World.

Fallen Flat

But do concentrations of this kind really mean anything? All attempts apart from the oil producers to form cartels have fallen flat. The copper producers have been trying intermittently for years to set up a cartel. But even with the help of money and expertise from OPEC they have not been able to bridge their profound ideological and economic differences. The attempt by Jamaica to be the vanguard for a bauxite cartel has already backfired. The decision of the Manley government in 1974 to increase the tax on U.S. mining companies sixfold has helped bring about a sharp drop in new investment and has assured that in a few years there will be an aluminum over-supply. Aluminum-bearing ores are one of the most abundant in the earth's crust. It is only a matter of a few years before new mines around the world attracted by good prices are available.

Most minerals in fact show few signs of running out in the foreseeable future. Even in the case of the very few minerals whose reserves seem scarce, the situation is less dramatic than the life span tables suggest. Instead of silver ore we can use aluminum or tantalum for surgical instruments or reflecting surfaces. Magnesium and aluminum compounds can replace bismuth in pharmaceuticals.

Yet it would be simplistic to ignore those who argue that there is one particular area where there could be a critical problem for the West. It is southern Africa. And it concerns platinum, chromium and manganese. Manganese is essential for the production of virtually all steels. There is no substitute. South Africa and the Soviet Union have 90 percent of the world's known reserves. Platinum is critical for the automotive, chemical, electrical and petroleum refining industries. Substitution is theoretically possible but it would be very expensive. Again South Africa and the Soviet Union have the overwhelming proportion of the world's reserves — 98 percent. Most vulnerable of all to current waves of political instability is chrome.

Ninety percent of its reserves are held by South Africa and Rhodesia, and there is no known substitute for it in most metallurgical applications. Without chrome there would be no stainless steel.

Rivals

No longer is it pipe-dreaming to assume that within a couple of years Rhodesia might be a Marxist state and within a decade the same might apply to South Africa. Does this mean that the West could be held to ransom? Theoretically, yes. Practically, no. In all

probability the Soviet Union is already too dependent on the economic well-being of its Western rivals for its own economic stability to want to provoke the West in this way. But even if this is not so, for the Russians to seek to undermine the West in this way would run the risk of military confrontation. If that is what the Soviet Union wanted, there would be easier ways of doing it rather than on an extended limb of its empire.

In point of fact, there is little chance of overthrowing the South African regime this side of a decade. By 1988, the exploitation of sea-bed nodules will be well

advanced. Manganese will be in some abundance and chrome and platinum will also be available. The technology of substitution will have moved forward dramatically.

Short Shift

Of course, in the short run, disruptions of any kind are not costless: witness the closing of the copper mines when Zaire exploded into civil war earlier this year. They should be avoided if at all possible. But to suggest that the West is blackmailable is taking the argument too far. Anyone who threatens it should be given short shift.

Defector Detection: A Dissent

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — An undoubted public interest in the Central Intelligence Agency deals with defectors. But is exposure on television and in the press the right way to probe the matter?

Almost certainly not. So there are grounds for questioning the revelations by NBC television of the life of Arkady Schevchenko, the former Soviet diplomat, who defected from his high post at the UN Secretariat six months ago.

Mr. Schevchenko is not the first Soviet defector whose treatment by the CIA has acquired notoriety. Only the other day a congressional committee was hearing from a CIA witness the horror story of what happened to Yuri Nosenko, a former officer in the Soviet secret police, or KGB, who defected in 1964.

A Plant

The agency suspected Nosenko of being a plant with phony information for long periods, and subjected to intense pressures. One of his CIA captors, at one point, suggested that he be killed. Relevant information he purposed to have about the assassination of President Ken-

edy was withheld from the Warren Commission.

In the case of the NBC exposure, the implicit criticism is the reverse. Schevchenko, according to the NBC story which seemed sound in every detail, lived it up as a defector, and acted in a way that was almost certain to attract attention.

Among other things, he hired a woman — Judy Chavez, who was the source of the story — for sexual services. He paid her some \$40,000, including a trip to the Virgin Islands and money for a car. He lived in a fashionable Washington apartment house.

Taken together, the two stories demonstrate the legitimate public interest in the handling of defectors. There have clearly been abuses. Some kind of discipline needs to be applied, and that means unearthing the facts.

But the two stories also indicate why the fact-finding job ought not to be left to the necessarily capricious workings of journalistic enterprise. In the first place, there is a national security interest.

Defectors provide information valuable to those who make U.S. foreign and defense policy. Breaking the cover of former defectors

William Pfaff From Paris:

**Barre will have to produce
a quickened economy and
new jobs with stable prices
within the next 18 months
or he will be in very serious
trouble.**

PARIS — Parliament has resumed here with the majority divided and the Socialists in possession of a vast lead — in the polls — over any other party, fresh from four cheering by-election victories. The Gaullists have delivered a "solemn warning" to Prime Minister Raymond Barre that their support for his government is not unconditional. "We must frankly pose the question of the conditions under which we stay in the majority. There are times when those who claim to be Gaullists must take risks. Those times have come."

That is Michel Debre, Gaullist elder statesman and first prime minister of De Gaulle's Fifth Republic.

This situation is remarkable because it is wholly the creation of Barre and of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing themselves, acting deliberately and, surely, in the full knowledge of what the consequences would be. Since their victory over the left in March's legislative elections they have been applying a broad program of price freedom and the elimination of protection and subsidies in French industry. The immediate results of this economic liberalization have, of course, been higher unemployment and inflation.

The anger of the Gaullists, and the opposition of the Socialists and Communists, is currently without practical effect. Barre can do as he pleases. The Gaullists cannot act against his government without precipitating a new election which neither they nor the Communists want, and in which there is reason to think they would lose ground. The Socialists, even with Communist votes behind them, are powerless to check the government, which still holds a 292-seat majority in the 491-seat National Assembly. The

Socialists may also suspect that their latest gain in popularity is "soft" support which, just as happened in the legislative vote last spring, would melt away in a national election where the country's destiny seemed placed in question. Moreover, as every Socialist knows, at war with their nominal allies, the Communists, but is itself internally divided and quite possibly about to split. It is perfectly imaginable that by the time the next national election comes in France there will be at least two Socialist parties to contest it.

In these circumstances Prime Minister Barre was able recently to contemplate a Socialist-influenced vote of censure by saying to himself of those who would bring him down — as a Paris cartoonist had it — that "Those who could, won't, and those who would, can't." He is in a powerful position, and he is an intransigent man convinced of the rightness of his own course. He declared recently that the only criticism which deserves to be made of him is that he is not ruthless enough in his economic policies, adding, "I do not intend to ingratiate myself with the left or with the right." He certainly is in no danger of doing so.

More than an argument over economics is at stake here, even within the majority coalition. Barre is applying measures of liberalization to a nation whose economy has been under centralized direction since the time of Louis XIV, and which achieved its spectacular growth of the last 20 years under a far-based technocratic management without parallel elsewhere in Western Europe. Barre, though, sees weakness and vulnerability in France's present situation. "What is at stake is the future of France. It is growing late and time is not working for us."

Barre's critics, however, see in his actions a rigid commitment to free-market theory which takes insufficient account of French realities as well as of certain difficulties currently encountered by the free-market economies themselves. The recent U.S. economic record, Barre's critics would say, is not particularly impressive, and in West Germany the strength of the currency has tended to mask serious problems of unemployment and sectoral readaptation. But this economic argument will eventually be settled by the actual results of what Barre is doing. He will have to produce a quickened economy and new jobs with stable prices within the next 18 months or he will be in very serious trouble.

Division

But there is also an important philosophical, or ideological, division between him and the Gaullists. The Gaullist Party still has something in it of its origins as a movement of mutiny against conservative, conservative France. It has never been a party of business or of orthodoxy. From the beginning, a radical streak, a contempt for those whose values were merely those of the market place, was present in Gaullism. However obscure this may have become as the years of power went by, it is also a party which firmly believes in central state authority and decision. The general himself declared that in 1944, as the war ended, there had to be "profound and rapid changes" in the social and economic realm. It was necessary, he wrote in his memoirs, "to renew the economy so that it served the political purpose before furnishing profits to private interests."

Taking Pains

The NBC broadcast on Schevchenko seems to me a case in point. It made first-rate television — a bulldog investigative reporter confronting a nonplussed defector with the facts, as a CIA agent, whose picture was "blackied out," vainly sought to protect his change. But the public interest has not been well served. The best NBC can say for itself is that somebody else would have run the story. That seems to me not good enough at a time when the press and television, in the interests of preserving the First Amendment privilege, ought to be taking pains to prove responsible. And as for sending the serious question of treating defectors, that requires an inquiry by competent authorities working behind closed doors.

He went on, "therefore he had to be controlled, particularly because it was deficient, in need of renovation, and since it would not be renovated unless the state determined to do so. This was, for me, the chief motive for the nationalization, control and modernization measures adopted by my government." I regarded the state not as it was then, but as it should be, and as it was to become once more, a juxtaposition of private interests which could never produce anything but weak compromise, but instead an institution of decision, action and ambition, expressing and serving the national interest alone." It is this political inheritance that explains why the Gaullists today are so uneasy with the laissez-faire of Mr. Barre.

Photography

Cameraman Develops Art Sideline

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Oct. 11 (IHT) — Gerard Delorme is a nice, unassuming photographer who for years has been doing the rounds of parties, weddings, christenings, debutante and costume balls — you name it.

Akram Ojeh is a wealthy and powerful Saudi Arabian businessman who is into everything, including banking and building, and who recently came into the spotlight when he bought the France for belated election and \$20 million.

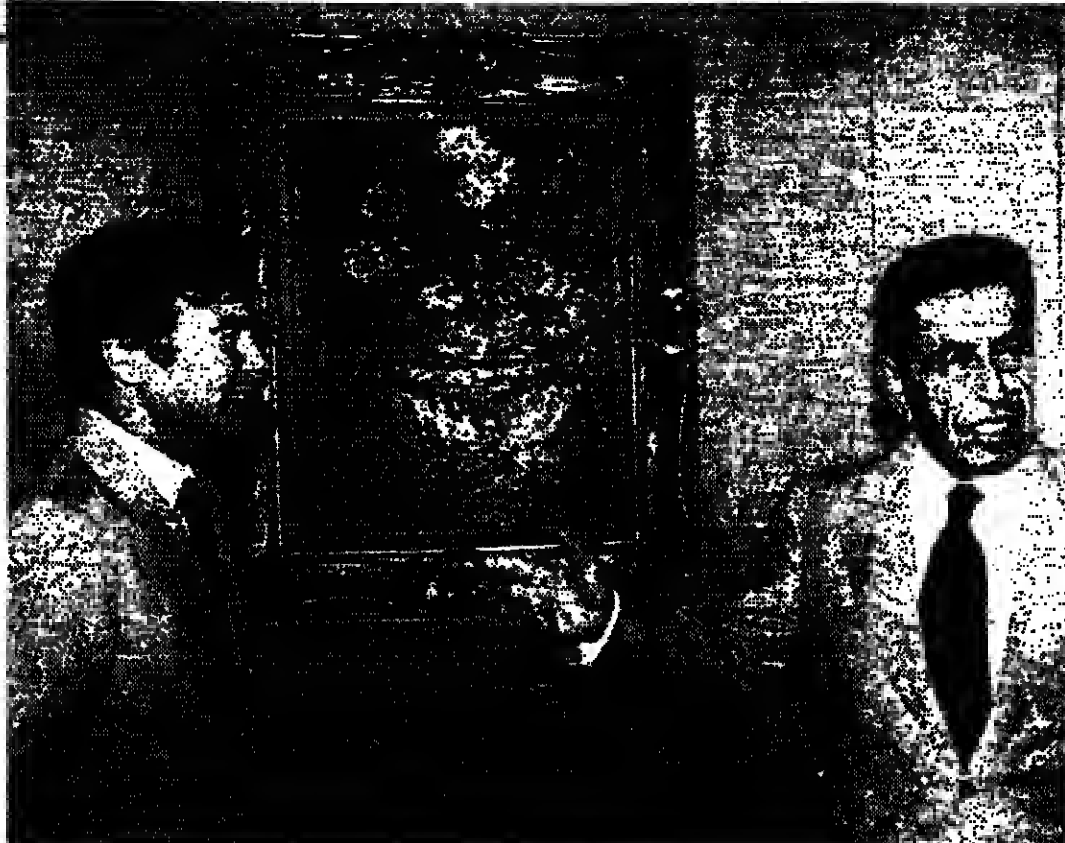
The two apparently had little in common until they met in 1969 at a party. "Mr. Ojeh approached me and asked to see my pictures. He liked them, and some time later asked me to take pictures of his family — which I did, charging him, of course, not more than my usual rate."

Impressed by Delorme's manner, Ojeh started asking him to cover private and public functions. Delorme quickly became the official photographer of the king of Saudi Arabia, covering the king's state visit to France last year, as well as President Giscard d'Estaing's visit to Saudi Arabia. He also followed the king to Brussels and Geneva, where the king opened a couple of mosques. In the meantime, Delorme went to Riyadh a number of times to cover private parties.

So far, nothing unusual, although French collectors called on Delorme regularly to photograph this or that Renior for insurance reasons.

"Fussing Around" "One day, just to please myself, I blew up an Urillo and started fussing around with it, trying various kinds of reproductions. I showed the first sample to Mr. Ojeh, who was impressed. He commissioned me to reproduce his entire collection, which includes a lot of Chagalls, Renoirs and Maries Laurens."

When I brought them to him, he said they were awful. I was quite



Gerard Delorme (left), patron Akram Ojeh and one of Delorme's reproductions.

upset, but he told me, 'Keep on working and come back in six months. If it's good, I'll go into business with you.'

Delorme was back at the appointed time, and was given the green light. The pair formed a \$1-million company, TAG Arts, with Ojeh (once a businessman, always a businessman) owning 51 percent. The company is a branch of Tag France, which Ojeh owns. The initials stand for Techniques d'Avant-Garde.

The reproduction process, now patented under the name Pictographie, is fairly simple. Roughly, it involves a meticulous setting up for the photographing of a painting, a process that may take a whole day. The picture is blown up to the exact size of the original. In the second stage, a copyist, often from the Louvre, selects a canvas whose quality is as close as possible to the original. He spreads a special primer on it on which he outlines the various patterns of the painting, which he follows on a projection from a slide above.

At stage three, the photo's film is separated from its paper base, then encrusted onto the canvas with a huge press. The final touch is the varnishing of the reproduction — which is then handsomely framed. The reason these reproductions are better and more expensive than most (1,500 to 5,000 francs), Delorme says, is that they are the exact size of the originals and have texture and relief, while most reproductions are flat.

Finding the Paintings Delorme also does a thorough job. Selection is fundamental. He spent a year visiting museums all over France to come up with little-known paintings. He has through the years become acquainted with several private collector friends who allow him to photograph some of the works they own. He also works with the artists or their descendants on a royalty basis.

When they do their selection, Delorme and collaborator Jocelyn Tabet work on a simple principle: They look for paintings that are pleasant to live with. No Soutine or

Bacoo or Dufy; rather Renoir, Boueher or Dufy.

Who buys the results? Such business executives as Gen. De Benouville, who ordered four for his office or Baron de Rede, who commissioned Delorme to reproduce some of his works. And Ojeh already has several sets of copies of his collection, which he scatters around his Geneva villa or his private jet.

Delorme also makes sure that no painting is reproduced more than 20 times in any given country. With a luxurious gallery on Avenue Marceau and one in Riyadh ("we've already done over \$400,000 in that one"), TAG Arts is well on its way. Delorme is also about to sign contracts that will give him galleries in Chicago, Los Angeles, Beverly Hills and Palm Springs. He plans to open in Holland soon and figures that before the end of the year he will be represented in eight countries.

That, however, has not changed Delorme. He can still be seen, camera ready, taking pictures of the latest party in town.

Food

Supa Cuisine Evokes Nuances of 17th-Century India

By Dharamjit Singh

IT WAS in the early spring of 1672 that Francois Bernier visited Mirpur (ancient Mirzapur), where the River Ghaghara, rampaging in the Kashmir mountains, enters the Rajah.

Bernier, schooled by Gassendi (whose pupils included Moliere), was dissatisfied by things Cartesian, and journeyed from his native France, far Angers, to India. In his 11-year stay, he collected data on daisied Indian gardens and food.

The countryside was, and remains, made up of long horizons of white, groves of limes, lemons, orange and tangerines. The thickets

ridge, and other game. Asparagus grows wild by the paths, as does the prized Kashmiri crocus with its heart of golden gossamer — saffron. Looming high above are the mountains, the Himalayas, which Bernier ardently wished to visit.

Indian Tradition

It is safe to surmise that Bernier was served meals from that ancient cookbook, the "Supa-shastra" (literally, support-treatise). He and other travelers of the time — Italians, Frenchmen, Persians, Portuguese — sent back to their native countries some of its tradition of Indian cooking.

The Supa includes a section of "feminine" cookery, in which the hallmark is more than 20 spices listed under "curry." Named after flowers, colors, music and jewels, this kind of cuisine is almost unknown outside India and even there is sliding into oblivion. The section contains scores of culinary techniques of extreme sophistication and yet brilliant simplicity. These can be adapted to Western cooking and can help transform simple staples into gastronomic treasures.

Supa is full of nuance; taste and flavor are two different things. This style of cooking demands light aromatic permutations and an understanding of heat as the element of their transformation.

Here are two examples:

Buttered Chicken With Morels (Makhani Marg Dumm-Bhogar)

one roasted chicken, about three pounds
250 grams butter
100 grams double cream
1 tsp. fresh ground black pepper
1/2 tsp. ground ginger
juice of half a lemon
1 tsp. salt

Prepare infusions 1 hour prior to cooking: 2 lbs. minced fresh mint leaves steeped in 1/2 cup cold water; 2 lbs. grated onions steeped in 1/2 cup cold water; 1/2 cup powdered bayleaf steeped in 1/2 cup warm water. Filter through cloth before use. Also, steep overnight 100 grams of well-washed morels or grolles.

Cut chicken in four large or eight smaller parts. Skin, wash well, place in a heavy, large casserole with salt, lemon juice, ginger and enough water to half-cover the chicken. Simmer till tender. Drain and put aside. Heat the casserole, add the morels, put the chicken in and splash in the onion infusion. Cover well, cook at brisk heat,

shaking the casserole a few times until moisture evaporates. Repeat this with mint and bayleaf infusions. Do not let chicken stick, burn or scorch. Now, add the cream, well beaten with 1 table-spoon water, then with softened butter. Salt to taste. Cover tightly, using the inverted lid or a Pyrex dish; place ice cubes or cold water on it. This creates a *dumm*. The water on the lid forces the chicken and morels to release juices and vapors which rise and then are re-absorbed. Cook over low heat for 20 minutes. The juices will be partly absorbed by the chicken, the remainder emulsified into a silky sauce. Serve very hot with a mixed salad and steamed rice.

Prawn Casserole
(Jhinga Dumm Soaneri-Galab)
750 grams shelled large prawns
250 grams butter
70 cl. plain yogurt
10 large cloves garlic
1 tsp. salt

2 1/2 tsp. mildest paprika
1/2 tsp. fresh grated nutmeg
juice of half a lemon.

Shell, clean, wash and drain prawns. Heat a large, heavy casserole. Put in the prawns; sprinkle with salt, strewn with finely minced garlic, and drench with yogurt. Add paprika and nutmeg. Mix lightly. Close lid tightly, raise heat to boiling for 30 seconds, then simmer on medium-brisk heat for about 15 minutes. Reduce liquid, but remove pan before the residue scorches or sticks to the bottom. Enrich with butter. Stir well until prawns are coated. Cover well, inserting the lid or using a Pyrex dish, on which place ice cubes or cold water. Keep heat on low and "dumm" for 15 minutes. The garlic will be imperceptible, the color a delicate golden-pink. Salt to taste, and squeeze in lime juice to taste. Serve prawns with unleavened hot Indian bread or heated bread rolls with plain salad and fresh herb chutney.

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Language

English Is a Profitable British Export

By Robert Trautman

LONDON (Reuters) — One of Britain's biggest growth industries is teaching its language to others. As English fast becomes the lingua franca of world trade, diplomacy, sport, science, aviation and general communication, more people want to speak it because they have to.

And those wanting to learn it inevitably come to England.

The sun may have set on the empire, but not on Britain's ability to teach its tongue to others. Nearly a quarter of a million people studied English here last year, earning for the country £600 million pounds (about \$1.2 billion dollars).

John Andrews, principal of London's Davies School of English, calls the language "one of the country's prime natural resources — and, unlike North Sea oil, it isn't going to run out."

Country of Choice

English-teaching schools in the United States and Canada draw well, but England is still the country of choice. Its proximity to Europe and the Middle East is one reason; an even more compelling one is that the English taught here is considered purer and more uni-

form than the other varieties by many people.

British Tourist Authority figures show that 60 percent of the students in schools here come from Europe, with West Germany and Switzerland the two leaders and France and Italy following. Another 30 percent come from the Middle East and most of the remainder from the Far East, chiefly Japan and Thailand.

The schools in general are located in the resort areas of southern England — Brighton, Bournemouth, Eastbourne and Hastings — giving the students, most of whom are young and attend in the summer, a chance to combine their studies with a seaside holiday. There are also major schools in Oxford and Cambridge, and, of course, in London.

The Davies School, with branches in Brighton, Cambridge and London, is typical of old-style academies. For years it was a privately-owned tutorial school, but diversified into language teaching during the economic boom (and the increase in international travel) that followed World War II.

Davies' London center, in converted private homes near Victoria Station, always has a broad mix of

students, to a recent month, the student body included 1,100 Swiss, 390 Italians, 290 Japanese, 260 Iranians, 170 Germans, 140 Spaniards and 120 Turks.

Competition for places in English-language teaching establishments is tough. Unlike many schools, the students aren't forced to attend — they are there voluntarily and are eager to learn.

But the teaching isn't limited to classroom work. Students are urged to mingle with the citizenry on the premise that actual contact with native-English speakers is almost as important as verb conjugation and sentence structure.

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The international Herald Tribune essential

Dollar Broadly Off; Gold Rises to \$226

LONDON, Oct. 11 (AP-DJ) — The dollar plummeted to new lows against the Deutsche mark, the pound and the Swiss franc today in active foreign exchange trading as the price of gold climbed to new highs.

Substantial dollar sales in Far East and Midwest markets early in the day set the pattern, with the dollar coming under heavy pressure during the first hour of European trading. It drifted lower for the balance of the day until another spate of selling swept through the market late in the session.

Central banks appeared to offer the dollar only modest support despite the sharp fall.

Gold rose to \$226.00 an ounce at the morning fixing in London and \$226.30 in the afternoon compared with \$225.30 at yesterday's afternoon fixing. Bullion has now struck record highs at four successive fixings in London. It closed at \$227.00, up \$1.40 on the day.

Currency dealers could only offer a sketchy explanation for the heavy dollar selling, including disappointment with President Carter's press conference yesterday and worries about the U.S. inflation.

Contributing to the dollar's weakness were persistent rumors that the Deutsche mark may soon be revealed within the European joint currency float, or snake. The Bundesbank, indicating the massive size of intervention required lately to keep the snake currencies in line, reported its reserves rose by 2.4 billion DM in the first week of October following a 2-billion-DM rise a week before.

The dollar slumped to a record intraday low of 1.8660 DM, breaking the previous record of 1.8910 DM set last Thursday. The dollar finished at 1.8700 DM, down 2.35 pence on the day. The Bundesbank bought \$5.7 million at the Frankfurt fixing but was not believed to have made any other net interventions.

Because of the snake arrangement, the mark's appreciation pushed the dollar and the Swiss franc to record levels, even though the Bundesbank's intervention was said to be a consolation prize. The dollar fell to 2.0225 guilders from 2.0543 guilders and 29.44 Belgian francs from 29.85.

The dollar fell to its lowest level against the Swiss franc since the Swiss authorities announced measures to check the franc's appreciation at the start of the month, ending at 1.5425 Swiss francs, down about 2 cents from late yesterday. The Swiss National Bank, it was learned, bought about \$110 million.

In French franc trading, the dollar lost 3.1 centimes at 4.2650 francs. The French central bank sources said, sold around \$50 million and 90 million DM. Other official intervention, according to sources, included purchases of \$35 million by the Bank of Italy, sales of 125 million DM by the Danish authorities and sales of 65 million DM by the Norwegian central bank.

The dollar dropped to 185.50 yen from 188.03 yen yesterday. Sterling neared the "psychological barrier" of \$2.00 in spite of the restive union response to the government's 5-percent pay policy. The pound finished at \$1.9935, up 1 cent on the day.

Belgium Raises Key Rate
BRUSSELS, Oct. 11 (AP-DJ) — Belgium's central bank raised the Lombard rate to 8.5 percent from 6 percent, split up the rediscount volume and signalled other credit measures in an apparent attempt to counter speculative outflow of funds in the face of the resignation of the current Belgian coalition government headed by Leo Tindemans, a conservative.

EEC Split Over EMS

By John Fichn

BRUSSELS, Oct. 11 (AP-DJ) — Detailed discussions in the European Economic Community Monetary Committee on the shape of the future European Monetary System (EMS) revealed major differences on almost all facets still exist and will require political solutions rather than decisions on expert level, committee members reported today.

The committee, comprising monetary experts from finance ministries and central banks of the nine member states, was still widely divided on such key issues as the intervention mechanism within the future EMS and the conditions of a big credit facility from which intervention should be financed, officials said.

Moreover, they added, a whole row of other questions remained unresolved after two days of discussions. They were preceded by a one-day meeting of EEC central bank governors which also failed to solve key problems of the EMS. But despite the apparent disagreement among experts, several committee officials said they are confident that problems can be solved at a higher level.

EEC finance ministers are meeting next Monday in Luxembourg for more discussions on the new system and there is the possibility that they will have to hold another meeting Oct. 23 to meet the Oct. 31 deadline set for exploratory work on the EMS.

New Issues Off In Euromarket

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 11 (Reuters) — Eurobond issues in the third quarter of 1978 fell to the equivalent of \$2.81 billion from \$3.33 billion in the second quarter and compared with \$3.30 billion equivalent in the year-to-date period. Kreditbank Luxembourg said today.

There were 58 public issues this quarter and activity was adversely influenced by continuous foreign exchange and short-term interest rate uncertainties, the bank said.

Bonn Sees Upturn in Economy

Wholesale Prices Off 0.3% in September

BONN, Oct. 11 (Reuters) — At West Germany enters the final quarter of this year, several key indicators — including a drop in wholesale prices in September — announced today — point to an economic upturn, political and economic sources say.

There is a mood of optimism about the economy which has been reflected in the last few days by the strength of the country's stock markets and by the ruling government coalition's victory in Sunday's crucial state election in Hesse.

In the week before the critical Hesse election, the government also benefited from two economic indicators of obvious appeal to voters: September unemployment dropped by the greatest margin in four years, falling by nearly 6000 to 864,300; and the cost-of-living index of the month to mid-September rose by a mere 2.2 percent on an annual basis, the smallest increase for nearly nine years.

Today, the government reported its wholesale price index fell 0.3 percent in September to 145.5, based on 1970, after falling 0.8 percent in August. The index in September was 0.3 percent below September 1977 after being 0.1 percent below the year-ago in August.

Clear Improvement
Moreover, since June, economic data have persistently pointed up despite the summer holidays, the sources note. Economics Minister Otto Lambdorsch said that he now believes real growth will be 3 percent this year, short of the government's original 3.5 percent target but a marked improvement on the first half which showed a gain of only 2.8 percent.

Bundesbank President Ottmar Emminger said today the economy on a "normal growth path" and should expand by 3.5 to 4.5 percent in real terms in the 12 months to next June. He cautioned, however, that recent developments are no grounds for euphoria, and a repeat of the high economic growth rate in the 1960's should not be expected.

Nonetheless, he said, recent data on private consumer spending, the building sector and the, albeit gradual, pickup in investment show the economy is well into a new phase of improvement.

In a report today, Dresdner Bank puts growth at 3-to-3.5 percent in the second half. For 1979, Dresdner reckons on growth of around 3.5 percent, and possibly as high as 4 percent. Westdeutsche Landesbank, in its latest report, puts real GNP growth next year at 4 percent compared with 3.5 percent for this year. In their spring report on the economy, the five economic research institutes had forecast 1978 growth of only 2.5 percent.

The latest monthly survey of business opinion from the IFO Institute in Munich shows manufacturing industry in a distinctly optimistic mood, further evidence of improvement in August in companies' assessment of the situation and their expectations for the next six months.

Mr. Keenan says the bid was increased to \$20.125 to reflect the decline in the value of the Canadian dollar against sterling since then.

VW Sales Steady in 1978

Volkswagenwerk had worldwide sales of about 1.57 million vehicles in the first eight months of 1978, about the same as the year-ago period, management board chairman Toni Schmuckler says. He says VW has embarked on a course of "controlled expansion" with "caution and a sense of proportion" in order to retain its market position in its main sectors. He says VW has become accustomed to climbing turnover in recent years and must now "become used to new dimensions on the profit side."

Salomon Brothers Income Off

Salomon Brothers says general and limited partners' pretax income dropped to \$26.5 million for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 compared with \$55.2 million in fiscal 1977. The firm says its net worth on Sept. 20 rose to \$208.7 million, including \$58.1 million of subordinated notes held by banks and insurance companies, from \$191.7 million a year earlier. It attributes the decline in profits to sharply higher interest rates on financing for its inventory of securities, and expansion of activities, including a 13-percent increase in personnel. Despite a decline in the volume of new underwritings during the year to \$11.7 billion compared with \$14.7 billion last year, municipal bond offerings showed a sharp increase, reaching \$10.5 billion compared with \$8.7 billion.

IBM Said Ready to Home Computer

By Michael Schrage

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (WP) — International Business Machines is currently prototyping a low-cost personal computer suitable for the consumer market, say informed industry sources and observers.

While IBM has made no definitive plans to market a personal computer, industry analysts see such a move as inevitable. There also is a consensus that if IBM will introduce a personal computer, it will do so within the next 24 to 36 months.

Social observers have commented that a well-designed, highly interactive personal computer could have the same societal impact on this country as the automobile and television.

Moreover, the market is potentially limitless and lucrative.

Vast Market

Gideon Gartner, an analyst at Oppenheimer & Co. who has been tracing the evolution of the IBM personal computer prototype over the past year, asserts in his client newsletter, "the potential market is so vast that it might represent as much as a point of annual growth rate to IBM, spanning perhaps the 1982 to 1987 time period. Considering IBM's size and thirst for above-average growth, that ain't bad. We think home computation will mark IBM's long-delayed entry into the consumer market."

Introduction Seen In 24-to-36 Months

He and other analysts said they feel that IBM has intensified market research in the personal computer area over the past six months.

In the marketplace, though, IBM faces potentially stiff opposition — Texas Instruments, the burgeoning giant of the calculator industry, plans to introduce a personal computer with color graphics capabilities in the \$350-\$450 price range early next year. Tandy's Radio Shack division and its TRS-80 personal computer already has been selling successfully to both home and small business.

However, IBM's major concern is with American Telephone & Telegraph and many industry people feel that the home computer will turn into yet another battleground for the two corporate behemoths.

On the Verge

"Data processing and communications technology, which people have talked of merging for the past 15 years, are right at the verge right now," said Robert Lablanc, an analyst for Salomon Bros.

By virtue of the phone network, he said AT&T has an inherent logistical advantage over IBM in establishing a personal comput-

er market. Technology available to the company would allow it to modify phone terminals into microprocessor-based personal computers with both data manipulation and data transmission capabilities, and thus allow such options as electronic mail and electronic funds transfer.

For at least the past 14 months, the special products department at IBM, a semi-secret development arm of the group, has been prototyping a personal computer and inviting well-known figures in the personal computer field to informal seminars.

Heavy emphasis is being placed on the development of high-density video discs — which are a form of data recording that can be used to put motion pictures on a screen. IBM is reportedly pursuing technology that would permit an interactive video disc enabling the user to manipulate and alter the picture.

While the final configuration of the product is undetermined at this time, IBM is thought to be building a keyboard with a microprocessor chip imprinted with thousands of logic circuits — that can be hooked up to a television set. Thus, the keyboard would serve as the input, the microprocessor would be the information processing unit, and the television set would serve as an output display. The video discs would offer a memory-storage facility for this personal computer configuration that would allow for filing, updating and erasing.

U.S. Serious On Trade, Weil Says

TOKYO, Oct. 11 (AP-DJ) — There is a tendency in Japan to view protectionism in the United States as part of a bluff in a poker game, assistant secretary of commerce Frank Weil said yesterday.

"To some extent, the Japanese think they're playing poker with us and I think that's very dangerous," he told reporters. "There is a tendency in Japan to underestimate the seriousness of the protectionist tide in the U.S."

"The Japanese do not think Americans are foolish enough to do something like (exclude exports), because they've heard intelligent Americans tell them that doing so would mean economic suicide," he added.

"They (the Japanese) are damn good poker players," he said, "and it may be the stupidest thing for the United States to do (to engage in protectionism), but I honestly wouldn't rule it out."

Mr. Weil, in Tokyo accompanying a U.S. export development mission, said the trend is not so evident in government circles but that leaving Tokyo, "I was astonished to hear some responsible Japanese businessmen say why should we buy manufactured goods from abroad when we can make everything here." He said, "It struck me they haven't the faintest idea how those words fall on American ears."

Mission Ends Friday

He said he felt the mission, scheduled to wind up Friday, was far more valuable for the U.S. businessmen from small and medium-sized firms who are so it than the money they paid the Commerce Department.

"When you have the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry advising your future business partners to go ahead and make deals with you, that sort of thing is worth more than money," he said.

He was reluctant to talk about successes in terms of dollars but he was optimistic that in the near future business deals would come out of the mission.

He conceded, though, that he had been able to make little headway in removing barriers against foreign firms in bidding for lucrative government contracts.

He also said he noted a "Catch 22" response from one government agency which was reluctant to disclose specifications to a would-be U.S. firm on the mission to submit the specifications of its products instead, he said.

He said he had heard that a subsidiary of the Japanese Telephone and Telegraph Company turned down an offer from Kodak because "they said they already had four suppliers and they did not want another."

"When this sort of thing is done to a company as obviously competent as Kodak, we have a problem," he asserted.

Carter Queried on Controlled Exports

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (IHT) — A group of U.S. business leaders have asked the government to issue a "public statement" detailing the economic consequences when it blocks exports for public-policy reasons.

The leaders described such export controls as "increasingly burdensome" and singled out recent Carter administration moves barring a computer sale and requiring licenses for oil-equipment sales to the Soviet Union.

The executives, in a letter, said the "public statement" should identify the country, the product, its manufacturer and the number of hours of work being lost because the sale could not be made.

The petition was signed by General Motors chairman Thomas Murphy, Chase Manhattan Bank chairman David Rockefeller, Exxon chairman Howard Kaufmann, Eastman Kodak chairman Walter Fallon and 56 others.

The petition follows President Carter's Sept. 26 directive that agencies "take export consequences fully into account when considering the use of export controls for foreign policy purposes." However, the government is currently prohibited by law from publicly disclosing the names of companies denied export permission.

Besides which, "I don't think it's a pragmatic proposal," said an official at the Commerce Department, which administers the controls. "I don't know if a firm would want the world to know its license was denied," he added, noting that such a statement would impose "a burden on the firm" because the company would have to provide most of the information in it.

Separately, a U.S. industrialist said today that Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev warned him of U.S. insistence on linking human rights issues with expanded trade "introduces instability" into relations between the superpowers.

House approval Friday of a 15-cent-a-pound support price for U.S. growers helped boost sugar futures prices yesterday by about 0.25 cent a pound.

Domestic beet and cane growers are demanding support because cheap foreign sugar has been undercutting them. But under existing regulations, fees and duties of about 5.5 cents a pound are imposed on imported sugar, so at current prices of about 10 cents a pound, imported sugar already costs about 15 cents a pound, or around the level that Washington is considering supporting.

The sharp increase in sugar prices since mid-July, when the March Schmidt and Fukuda

Open 3 Days of Talks

TOKYO, Oct. 11 (Reuters) — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda opened three days of talks here with agreement on the need for closer bilateral cooperation between Western Europe, North America and Japan.

On the production side, Mr. Hirai notes forecasts still call for a big world crop of about 90 million metric tons in the crop year that began Sept. 1.

Some of the thinking now is that the Senate might go along with the 15 cents and the escalator and hope that the White House will accept the compromise," says one sugar specialist. "Then, with domestic legislation locked up, they can get onto the ratification of the price-stabilizing International Sugar Agreement," he adds.

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Prices Post Sharp Gains On Wall St.

Retail Sales Advance 1.5% for September

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (Reuters) — Glamorous and blue chips again scored sharp gains as some bullish earnings reports pushed prices on the New York Stock Exchange higher today in slow trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 9.79 points to 901.42 and advances led declines 696 to 655. Volume fell to 21.79 million shares from yesterday's 25.47 million.

The Federal Reserve was active in the government securities market but analysts were uncertain of its intentions because of Wednesday bank settlements.

At the close, the Commerce Department said September retail sales rose 1.5 percent after a 1.8-percent August gain.

IBM jumped 9 1/4 to 290 1/2. Du Pont climbed two to 138. Union Pacific 1 1/4 to 57 1/4. Alcoa 1 1/4 to 52 1/4. Atlantic Richfield 1 1/4 to 57 1/4. Boeing 1 1/4 to 66 1/4. Xerox 1 1/4 to 58 1/4. and Teletype 3 1/4 to 105.

The Justice Department sued to keep Occidental Petroleum from acquiring Mead Corp., saying the merger would violate the antitrust laws.

Exxon said it drilled its first well in the Baltimore Canyon to 17,620 feet and does not plan to deepen it. Prices on the American Stock Exchange also advanced, with the market-value index up 0.60 point to 172.01.

The Agriculture Department said corn production is forecast at a record 6.82 billion bushels, up less than 1 percent from last month's forecast but 7 percent above the previous record set last year. Soybean production is forecast at a record 1.79 billion bushels, up 1 percent from last month's forecast and 2 percent above last year.

Feed grain production — corn, sorghum, oats and barley combined — is expected to total a record 209 million metric tons, 4 percent above last year. In Chicago, corn prices rose slightly while soybeans and other grains were mixed.

U.S. Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Burroughs			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	575.20	490.23	
Profits.....	51.06	43.10	
Per share.....	1.25	1.03	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	1,670	1,450	
Profits.....	142.01	121.10	
Per share.....	3.48	2.99	
CBS*			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	807.10	669.90	
Profits.....	48.50	43.70	
Per Share.....	1.75	1.57	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	2,300	1,980	
Profits.....	N.A.	131.60	
Per Share.....	5.11	4.68	
* CBS increased quarterly dividend to 65 cents from 60 cents, payable Dec. 8, record Nov. 24.			
Control Data			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	700.00	566.00	
Profits.....	24.10	18.20	
Per Share.....	1.39	1.00	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	1,970	1,650	
Profits.....	65.30	48.30	
Per Share.....	3.77	2.80	

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 5)

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 5)

October 10, 1978

General Signal Corporation

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Leeds & Northrup Company

The undersigned acted as financial advisor to Leeds & Northrup Company in connection with the above transaction.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 35 million, and the number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 15 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 85 years of age or older is projected to increase from 2 million to 4 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 90 years of age or older is projected to increase from 500,000 to 1 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 95 years of age or older is projected to increase from 100,000 to 200,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 100 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10,000 to 20,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996).

[illegible]

Tokyo Exchange		International Stock Indexes	
October 11, 1978 Price Yen	Price Yen	Year	1978 High Low
Chiba 14,535	333 Aichi E. Wks 647	Amsterdam 95.80	94.80 85.60
18,715	430 Hitachi Hyv Ind. 116	Brussels 112.71	118.41 119.93 94.04
41,047.5	586 Mitsubishi Corp. 435	Frankfurt 142.71	148.49 142.69 141.14
40,002	280 Fuyo Bank 298	London 30	594.20 599.30 525.00 433.48
39,944	357 Hitachibank 570	London 500	254.12 255.88 245.50 205.42
70,111.7	222 Nippon Elec. 239	Milano 77.24	77.25 65.52 55.45
	485 Shiro 451	Paris 126.45	126.94 122.35 78.30
	341 Sony Corp 1,430	Sydney 554.82	554.77 544.79 441.19
	2,910 Sumitomo Bank 280	Tokyo (n) 434.19	434.22 435.76 364.04
	1,428 Teikoku Marine 229	Tokyo (a) 3,757.48	3,758.90 3,797.54 3,667.91
	643 Tokai 445	Zurich 291.10	292.40 342.00 289.50
	441 Taiten 117		
	340 Tokyo Marine 496		
	290 Toray 148		
	762 Toyota 848		

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Pet's Specialty Group includes Downyflake and Pet-Ritz frozen foods; Funsten Nuts, the world's largest independent processor of tree nuts; and Whitman's Chocolates, the 136-year old brand featuring the best-selling box of chocolates in the world, Whitman's Sampler.

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U.S. Company Reports

Revenue/Profits in Millions of Dollars				Per Share			
Revenue	1978	1977	1976	Revenue	1978	1977	1976
Profit	134.30	108.00	84.22	Profit	1.42	1.10	0.84
Per Share	4.22	3.61	2.78	Per Share	0.92	0.78	0.59
Georgia Pacific							
3rd Qtr	1978	1977	1976	3rd Qtr	1978	1977	1976
Revenue	590.00	477.00	380.00	Revenue	856.20	786.50	700.00
Profit	36.00	29.20	20.00	Profit	50.95	43.93	35.00
Per Share	1.13	0.96	0.66	Per Share	3.10	2.69	2.10
Eastman Kodak							
3rd Qtr	1978	1977	1976	3rd Qtr	1978	1977	1976
Revenue	1,750	1,540	1,340	Revenue	638.40	554.10	470.00
Profit	238.10	188.10	158.10	Profit	46.94	27.87	20.00
Per Share	1.48	1.17	0.96	Per Share	1.75	1.04	0.75
Imperial Corp of America							
3rd Qtr	1978	1977	1976	3rd Qtr	1978	1977	1976
Revenue	125.00	107.00	90.00	Revenue	1,760	1,590	1,420
Profit	17.00	16.00	15.00	Profit	103.73	66.03	50.00
Per Share	1.21	1.13	1.04	Per Share	3.87	2.47	1.87
Owens-Corning Fiberglas							
3rd Qtr	1978	1977	1976	3rd Qtr	1978	1977	1976
Revenue	468.20	410.00	350.00	Revenue	788.10	726.10	660.00
Profit	29.99	33.26	29.99	Profit	27.49	23.79	20.00
Per Share	0.99	1.11	0.99	Per Share	0.93	0.81	0.70
Owens-Illinois							
3rd Qtr	1978	1977	1976	3rd Qtr	1978	1977	1976
Revenue	2,300	2,100	1,900	Revenue	2,300	2,100	1,900
Profit	79.50	74.40	68.00	Profit	2.75	2.53	2.30
Per Share	2.75	2.53	2.30	Per Share	0.92	0.84	0.76
Raytheon							
3rd Qtr	1978	1977	1976	3rd Qtr	1978	1977	1976
Revenue	781.49	696.00	600.00	Revenue	733.20	592.00	500.00
Profit	40.79	30.00	20.00	Profit	46.62	31.00	20.00
Per Share	1.31	0.96	0.66	Per Share	2.44	1.61	1.04
Reynolds Metals							
3rd Qtr	1978	1977	1976	3rd Qtr	1978	1977	1976
Revenue	2,385	2,100	1,900	Revenue	1,660	1,460	1,260
Profit	112.38	79.72	60.00	Profit	133.90	120.00	100.00
Per Share	3.62	2.44	1.87	Per Share	0.95	0.81	0.70
Westinghouse Electric							
3rd Qtr	1978	1977	1976	3rd Qtr	1978	1977	1976
Revenue	1,660	1,460	1,260	Revenue	1,660	1,460	1,260
Profit	133.90	120.00	100.00	Profit	133.90	120.00	100.00
Per Share	0.95	0.81	0.70	Per Share	0.95	0.81	0.70

NEW YORK, October 11				U.S. COMMODITY PRICES			
Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York:				Est. sales: 2,994; sales Tues. 4,413.			
Commodity and units				Total open interest Tues. 30,510; up 261 from Mon.			
Foods				Cocoa			
Cocoa Accra, lb.	N.A.	2.23		30,000 lbs. cents per lb.			
Coffee A Santos, lb.	1.55	1.40		Dec 16.25 16.25 16.18 16.25 -1.95			
TEXTILES				Cotton			
Petroleum 68-240, 30% vol.	3.44	6.44		Dec 16.25 16.25 16.18 16.25 -1.95			
MEATS				Cattle			
Steak 10-12, 10-12, 10-12	37.00	29.00		Dec 16.25 16.25 16.18 16.25 -1.95			
From 2 Fats, Pork, lard	24.74	24.74		Dec 16.25 16.25 16.18 16.25 -1.95			
Beef bones No. 10, 10-12	7.25	6.42		Dec 16.25 16.25 16.18 16.25 -1.95			
Lard, 10-12, 10-12	8.27	8.27		Dec 16.25 16.25 16.18 16.25 -1.95			
Corn, 10-12, 10-12	47.20	40.24		Dec 16.25 16.25 16.18 16.25 -1.95			
Wheat 10-12, 10-12	7.42	5.80		Dec 16.25 16.25 16.18 16.25 -1.95			
20-20, 20-20, 20-20	3.25	3.25		Dec 16.25 16.25 16.18 16.25 -1.95			
20-20, 20-20, 20-20	3.25	3.25		Dec 16.25 16.25 16.18 16.25 -1.95			
20-20, 20-20, 20-20	3.25	3.25		Dec 16.25 16.25 16.18 16.25 -1.95			
20-20, 20-20, 20-20	3.25	3.25		Dec 16.25 16.25 16.18 16.25 -1.95			
20-20, 20-20, 20-20	3.25	3.25		Dec 16.25 16.25 16.18 16.25 -1.95			
20-20, 20-20, 20-20	3.25	3.25		Dec 16.25 16.25 16.18 16.25 -1.95			
20-20, 20-20, 20-20	3.25	3.25		Dec 16.25 16.25 16.18 16.25 -1.95			
20-20, 20-20, 20-20	3.25	3.25		Dec 16.25 16.25 16.18 16.25 -1.95			
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20-20, 20-20, 20-20	3.25	3.25		Dec 16.25 16.25 16.18 16.25 -1.95			
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20-20, 20-20, 20-20	3.25	3.25		Dec 16.25 16.25 16.18 16.25 -1.95			
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20-20, 20-20, 20-20	3.25	3.25		Dec 16.25 16.25 16.18 16.25 -1.95			
20-20, 20-20, 20-20	3.25	3.25		Dec 16.25 16.25 16.18 16.25 -1.95			
20-20, 20-20, 20-20	3.25	3.25		Dec 16.25 16.25 16.18 16.25 -1.95			
20-20, 20-20, 20-20	3.25	3.25		Dec 16.25 16.25 16.18 16.25 -1.95			
20-20, 20-20, 20-20	3.25	3.25		Dec 16.25 16.25 16.18 16.25 -1.95			
20-20, 20-20, 20-20	3.25	3.25		Dec 16.25 16.25 16.18 16.25 -1.95			
20-20, 20-20, 20-20	3.25	3.25		Dec 16.25 16.25 16.18 16.25 -1.95			
20-20, 20-20, 20-20	3.25	3.25		Dec 16.25 16.25 16.18 16.25 -1.95			
20-20, 20-20, 20-20	3.25	3.25		Dec 16.25 16.25 16.18 16.25 -1.95			
20-20, 20-20, 20-20	3.25	3.25		Dec 16.25 16.25 16.18 16.25 -1.95			
20-20, 20-20, 20-20	3.25	3.25		Dec 16.25 16.25 16.18 16.25 -1.95			
20-20, 20-20, 20-20	3.25	3.25		Dec 16.25 16.25 16.18 16.25 -1.95			
20-20, 20-20, 20-20	3.25	3.25		Dec 16.25 16.25 16.18 16.25 -1.95			
20-20, 20-20, 20-20	3.25	3.25		Dec 16.25 16.25 16.18 16.25 -1.95			
20-20, 20-20, 20-20	3.25	3.25		Dec 16.25 16.25 16.18 16.25 -1.95			
20-20, 20-20, 20-20	3.25	3.25		Dec 16.25 16.25 16.18 16.25 -1.95			
20-20, 20-20, 20-20	3.25	3.25					

Burnham	0.7	Zurich	Utilities	52.71	52.19	52.52	+0.16	Apr	48.95	49.13	48.22	49.15	+ 43	Conwood	Newell pA	Term Inc
CadburySc	0.575		Finance	13.00	12.72	12.97	+0.14	Jun	50.50	51.15	50.30	50.70	- 20	DexterCo n	NetworkRes	TwinnDr
Chartered	1.54	Alusuisse	Transp.	15.56	15.30	15.53	+0.13	Jul	50.60	50.95	50.35	50.72	- 12	DIGIorale	Oak Ind	TylerCo

[illegible]

